

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: JAN 29 1965

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Report by Tim Buck to the Communist Party of Canada National Committee Meeting, January 16-19, 1965."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/25/65 to SA WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~SECRET~~" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.

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CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth in the enclosed letter-head memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S* during the course of discussions on 1/22-24/65 with WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary of the CP of Canada, and NORMAN FREED, a member of the National Committee of the CP of Canada.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

JAN 29 1965

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REPORT BY TIM BUCK TO THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MEETING, JANUARY 16-19, 1965

On January 25, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada met in Toronto, Canada, during the period January 16-19, 1965.

The report of the National Executive Committee which was a collective document entitled, "The Political Situation and the Tasks of the Party" was made by Tim Buck. The "uncorrected" text of this report was as follows:

This is the first time for many years that we have held a plenum or a national convention without the participation of our beloved friend, the late General Secretary and National Leader of our Party, comrade Leslie Morris.

Through more than 40 years Leslie was a very active participant in the world communist movement. He worked in almost every branch of the work of our party. His many contributions to its development are exemplified by his work on our program, "The Road to Socialism in Canada."

Today, the future of our country as a sovereign political entity is in grave danger. Monopoly-capital and its political representatives in the United States and Canada are working, cunningly and systematically, to integrate the natural resources and the economy of this country with those of the United States. In the struggle for Canadian independence that this imposes upon all patriots, we can find

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rich material in Leslie's work. His most mature years were marked by a deep appreciation of the fundamental unity that exists between the highest interests of Canadian democracy, the real interests of Canada and her people, and the struggle for peace, friendship between peoples, democracy and socialism; the ideal which is at the heart of proletarian internationalism. This is one of the features of his work that we must make fully the property of every member of the party and of all progressive workers.

In this plenum we shall pay our best tribute to Leslie by making it a continuation of his work.

Our 18th National Convention fulfilled its responsibility by working out our party's three point program but it was not able to deal in a thoroughgoing way with our party's concepts and practises. Our last Plenum posed this question before our members, opening up a party-wide examination of what needs to be done to close the serious gap that has been developing between the mass movement of the people and the organized influence and strength of our party. This plenum must supply answers to some of the questions raised. But it must do so in the light of the political and economic changes that have developed internationally and in Canada during the ten months that have passed since the 18th National Convention.

The World in Change

There has been a substantial change in the general political situation since our national convention; a progressive trend is emerging on a world scale. There is a world-wide growth of the deep popular desire for peace, for policies of peaceful coexistence, against United States interference in the domestic affairs of newly independent countries, for democratic progress. The strength of this desire was demonstrated dramatically in the U.S. when Senator Goldwater was rebuffed by 46 million votes. It was reflected in the election of the Labor government in Britain, in the increased votes cast for candidates of the Communist Parties in Italy, Belgium, Sweden, and in the election of Giuseppe Saragat as President of Italy.

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Combining, in its effect, with the strengthening of the democratic trend in capitalist countries, socialism is growing stronger with gathering momentum. To the historic achievements, strength, and growing resources of the 1,000 million people of the socialist states, there is added now the momentous fact that, in numerous newly independent countries, the peoples and their governments are choosing the path of socialist development. These are not yet socialist countries in the full sense but their adoption of the socialist path, as the means by which to protect their newly won sovereignty from imperialist schemes, extends greatly the area in which economic development is planned on a non-capitalist path and it intensifies still more the crisis of imperialism in decay.

These changes are of vital importance. They reflect the growth of democratic action and its power to influence the course of events. They testify to the possibility for a broad democratic advance to the extent that the world-wide desire for peace and democratic progress is united and makes its influence felt.

It must be noted however that the growth of democratic sentiment is not yet expressed in organized form. The desire for peace finds wider and wider public expression, including support from some capitalist politicians, but there has been an actual slackening of organized peace action. The shift in favor of policies of peace and democracy is only in the early stages of development--strong enough to administer a setback to the most reactionary forces of imperialism but not yet committed to the necessity for a decisive repudiation of them.

The forces of reaction and of the drive to war are still very strong. The people of the United States voted by such an overwhelming majority that it evoked public opposition to Goldwater even within the Republican Party. But, he received nearly 27 million votes. Goldwaterism remains entrenched in many key positions, with active support from the most aggressive circles of the state-monopoly-capital including some circles of the Democratic Party. The strength of Goldwaterism is reflected in the evident pressure that it exerts

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upon the President and the extent to which it is able to obstruct the introduction of policies such as the people expected. The President, who was elected by the greatest popular vote in the history of the United States, supports some enlightened measures to buttress state-monopoly-capitalism. But, he promised civil rights for all citizens and a month after the election his administration resumed its persecution of the Communist Party of the United States. In defiance of a judgment by the Supreme Court of the U.S. the Johnson Administration is making another attempt to enforce the discredited McCarran Act, repeating its rejected prosecution of the Communist Party and of Gus Hall and 44 other United States citizens. It is an act of Goldwaterism in defiance of the votes of the people. It is a betrayal of the President's election promises. The Communist Party of the U.S. correctly describes it as "desperate and malicious."

The President assured the people that he would honor the sovereignty of newly independent nations but, less than a month after the election he associated the United States with Belgian reaction in one of the most shameful invasions of another country ever recorded; air-lifting Tshombe's hired killers into the Congo. U.S. imperialism continues to be a bulwark of reaction in Africa. The President assured the people that he would not spread the dirty war in Vietnam into North Vietnam. But within weeks of the election, General Maxwell Taylor, U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam and the President's chosen adviser on military questions, announced that, having discussed the matter with the President personally, he will "step up" military operations across the frontiers of South Vietnam. In his "State of the Union Message," the President revealed clearly the aim of trying to exploit the differences existing between socialist states and indicated his intention to place increased emphasis on United States aggression in South Vietnam.

The very grave situation in Vietnam makes this a matter of vital concern to Canadians, indeed to the people of all countries. The categorical public declaration by the government of the People's Republic of China that stands ready to go to the assistance of the people of Vietnam should cause all men of good will to insist that the governments of their countries press the United States to withdraw its military forces from Vietnam.

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In his State of the Union Message to the United States Congress on January 4th, the President said: "With the Soviet Union we seek peaceful understandings that can lessen the danger to freedom....I hope the new Soviet leaders can visit America so they can learn about this country first hand." He added that, in this, he was obeying the people's "command."

But, a few words later in his Message the President promised to continue the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. He solidarized himself directly with the West German revanchists and their aim to absorb the German Democratic Republic. In a slightly veiled form he aligned himself also with the reactionary dream of re-establishing the imperialist influence in some socialist countries of Eastern Europe, a dream which is also shared by the West German militarists.

The U.S. government continues to press its scheme to give the revenge-seeking militarists in Western Germany nuclear weapons in the form of a multilateral force and to set up a multilateral force in Asia, to arm Japanese imperialism also with nuclear weapons.

Mankind craves for peace, with a growing realization that universal world disarmament is now our sole alternative to the world-wide proliferation of nuclear weapons. But President Johnson continues the United States policy of cynical opposition to universal disarmament. In his State of the Union Message he boasted that the military power of the United States is overwhelming. And he added to the members of Congress: "that superiority will continue to grow as long as this office is mine--and you sit on Capitol Hill."

This policy of emphasis upon preparation for nuclear war is the background upon which the Johnson Administration tried to organize a majority to support illegal action against the Soviet Union in the United Nations and of its continuing attempts to bring about large-scale military invasion of Cuba. The people voted in their overwhelming majority for peace, democracy and social progress, but the ultra-right is still strong, the danger of war is still grave. To defeat Goldwaterism

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conclusively in the U.S. there is need for continued and growing democratic action in the spirit with which the progressive forces permeated the Democratic election campaign.

For an Independent Canadian Foreign Policy

In the sphere of foreign affairs the Pearson government pursues, in the main, the line of the foreign policy of the United States--even to "pulling U.S. chestnuts out of the fire" at times.

Lester B. Pearson promised the people that he would negotiate a reduction of Canada's nuclear commitments if he became Prime Minister. Instead, the Pearson government has enmeshed the Canadian people even more deeply in the United States nuclear war plans. In addition to nuclear warheads for Bomarc missiles, large storage dumps of U.S. nuclear weapons have been established in Canada and the Royal Canadian Air Force in West Germany is committed to a nuclear "strike" role.

While paying lip service to the idea of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of newly independent states, the Pearson government continues to give active support to United States aggression in several countries. Canada is a member of the International Supervisory Commission to prevent foreign interference in Vietnam, but the Pearson government refuses to call for a meeting of the Geneva Conference of powers to act on the flagrant United States aggression in that country and neighboring countries.

The Pearson government does maintain some distinctions in its foreign policy. Most evident are its continued maintenance of diplomatic relations with Cuba, defiance of the United States to sell hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat to socialist countries, expressions of doubt about the wisdom of the U.S.-West German plan for a multilateral nuclear force, the statement by Paul Martin that Canada will not take part in such a force, and his protest against its organization by negotiations carried on outside NATO. These distinctions are important and peace-loving Canadians should compel extension of such distinctions

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to crucial areas of foreign policy. We should reject the government's proposal to spend an additional \$1,500 million upon new and expanded means of destruction during the coming five years. Canada's real interest will be served by a mass popular demand upon the members of the House of Commons to compel the government to discard that proposal. The Prime Minister should be pressed to carry out his election promise instead.

Canada should send all nuclear warheads back to the United States. Canada should call for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference and stop the war in Vietnam. Canada should make a public demand that the United States drops its plan to put nuclear weapons in the hands of the West German militarists. Canada should take a clear public stand in favor of complete general world disarmament.

The change of leadership in the Soviet Union and the official statements of policy by Premier Kosygin and Secretary Brezhnev are being responded to by several governments with invitations for exchanges of visits. Now is the time for Canada also to propose reciprocal visits. Let us develop active relations, increase trade and cultural exchanges between our countries. Let us associate our countries, neighbors across the Arctic Ocean, in action to achieve lasting world peace and friendship between peoples. These are the keys to world peace, the characteristics of the foreign policy which is necessary now to regain Canada's independence.

The People Against the Monopolies

There is developing in Canada widespread democratic opposition to the monopolies and resistance to their exploitation. It finds expression in a variety of forms but its universal content is that of "The people versus the monopolies." It is a gratifying fact that the science of Marxism-Leninism enabled the 18th National Convention of our party to discern the elements of this development and to indicate this as an important avenue of progress in Canada.

There is a marked upward trend of democratic action, and of its power to influence the course of events. The issues

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around and the forms in which it finds strongest expression differ between French and English Canada, but the demand for progressive social change is outspoken, its growing support is evident, and there is a developing political ferment.

The most evident expression of this trend so far is the militant readiness of the rank and file members of the trade union movement to meet the challenge of the monopolies, including readiness to act together regardless of affiliation.

Monopoly-rigged prices have forced our cost of living up to the highest level in history and the workers want wage increases to maintain their purchasing power. They are no longer satisfied with the traditional settlements of their demands for wages, fringe benefits and better working conditions. They want more paid holidays. They want more adequate pensions and they want to be able to receive the pensions before they are completely broken by the merciless killing speed-up which is shortening the working lives of Canadian workers. They want to abolish the inequitable gap between the wages paid in Canada and the wages paid in the United States for the same type of job and the same amount of work.

The monopolists are developing a new counter-offensive against the workers. Holding down wage levels in spite of a revolutionary increase in productivity, maintaining exorbitant prices in spite of lower and lower costs of production, they drag out negotiations while applying ruthless measures against attempts at job action. They are resuming again the use of organized large-scale scabbery, they use injunctions increasingly to restrict trade union action when the workers are forced to strike. Their courts are stepping up their service to the monopolies against the trade unions, exemplified by the fine and costs totalling nearly 2.5 million imposed upon the Steel Workers for the Murdochville strike.

The battle to protect the workers and their unions against the rapacity of the monopolies when automation is introduced is becoming very sharp. Printing trades workers in Toronto and Montreal, longshoremen in Newfoundland, electrical workers in Dunnville, automobile and steel workers, all these

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are confronted by the preliminary effects of automation. They are advance detachments of the trade union movement in the battle that is being forced upon the working class by the monopolies. The lockouts and strikes in which these workers are being increasingly involved are the beginning of a great social struggle that is developing to decide how the coming reorganization of Canadian economy is to be carried through, and what its results are to be for the masses of the people.

In addition to the defensive battles being forced upon the unions, they are fighting also to advance; to win for the workers some benefit from the enormous increases in the profits being made by the great corporations through killing speed-up in the plants and rapacious monopoly price-fixing in the market. Demands fought for by the workers illustrate a vital change that is taking place. The form of their actions is still that of trade union economic struggle, but at the heart of the conflict there is the fact that, to survive, the trade union movement must challenge the right of corporations to be the sole judges of what they will do with "their" increased profits, and what they will do about workers whose labor is replaced by automation. Thus the essential content of these struggles is political. Recognizing this, the Canadian Labor Congress is pressing for far-reaching reforms, to give the trade union movement a voice in carrying through the reorganization of the national economy. Jean Marchand, President of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, declares categorically that the working people must have a direct voice in the direction of an all-embracing reconstruction of the economy of Canada. A great democratic movement must develop to unite the trade unions around this demand in both English and French Canada. There should be developed broad movements in every province to fight for legislation which guarantees security for every worker whose job is taken over by automation.

There is a rising democratic demand, in both French and English Canada, that the federal government should come to grips with some of the problems that beset the two nations of this country, and that the government implements some of its promises, particularly the election promise made by Pearson that if he became Prime Minister, he would negotiate a reduction of Canada's nuclear role.

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Indications that electoral support for progressive policies is increasing are to be seen in the results of municipal elections in various parts of the country. In a number of places progressive candidates, including communists, received substantially bigger votes than in the previous election. In by-elections for the House of Commons the changes in the popular vote have also been encouraging. The indications so far do not justify a forecast of the trend in the event of a federal general election but they do show the influence of the widespread desire for change. Our audience is growing. The proposals advanced by our party are being listened to with growing respect. There is increasing recognition of the fact that many of the democratic proposals which now command wide support were advanced first by the Communist Party.

Growing Contradictions in the Economic Boom

Economic activity in Canada is, currently, at the highest level in more than ten years. Corporation profits are at an all time high. Dividend disbursements are the highest ever--10 per cent higher in 1964 than in 1963.

Gross national product in 1964 was 6 per cent more in volume than in 1963. There has been large-scale expansion of production facilities through 1963 and 1964. Total private and public investment including housing, was \$10.8 billion--more than 25 per cent of the gross national product. Boosted by the sale of half a billion dollars worth of grain to socialist countries, Canada's exports have, for the first time in 15 years, exceeded our imports of merchandise.

The speed at which the policy of integration is reducing Canada to complete dependence on the United States is illustrated by the growing burden of debt and its effect. During the first nine months of 1964 Canada exported products to the value of \$6,159,600,000. We shipped out of this country more goods than we brought in, to the extent of six hundred and thirty-six million dollars worth. But interest and dividends, and other costs of integration were so enormous that, for the year, they consumed all the surplus earned by the export of products, plus an additional six hundred million dollars. Thus, even in such an exceptional year when we exported ten per cent more than we imported, Canada is still forced to borrow six hundred million dollars to service debt.

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Automation and cold-blooded killing speed-up is increasing productivity per worker to such an extent that Stelco is reputed now to have one of the highest rates of production per worker of any similar plant in the world. In November, Canadian economy was breaking records for production and corporation profits, with 258,000 workers still chronically unemployed. The boom has not overcome the contradiction between the rate of growth of Canada's population and the very slow growth in the number of jobs. Because of the effects of automation, young workers have become the main victims of technological change and automation is only at its beginning.

Monopoly-capital has enjoyed a boisterous recovery from the relative decline of 1956 to 1961 and the stock markets are booming. Professional business forecasters are assuring the capitalist class that the economy will continue to expand through 1965. On the surface, it appears that optimistic forecasts are justified, but consideration of the underlying factors upon which the boom depends, compels a more cautious estimate.

A very big factor in the present boom has been new investments, which accounted for more than a quarter of the gross national product in 1964. New investment was triggered, mainly by increased foreign demand for products of the resource industries. That demand and the decisions for or against new investment in this country each depend to an alarming extent upon conditions and interests which are outside Canada.

The majority of all production in this country, including 60 per cent of the manufacturing, is controlled now in other countries, mainly the U.S.

Since the Pearson government took office, the U.S. has been taking over control of our country faster than ever. Today 89 per cent of all Canadian exports are either industrial raw materials, partly processed raw materials, or agricultural products. In 1963 we exported \$780 million worth of finished manufactured products but we imported more than \$3,000 million worth, mainly from the United States. Buying finished manufactured

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products from the U.S. we create for ourselves the chronic mass unemployment of workers, especially young workers, who could be employed producing them there.

The rate of economic expansion is slowing down in the United States as well as in some overseas capitalist countries. It is unlikely that foreign demands for Canadian industrial raw materials will continue to grow as rapidly through 1965 as it did in 1964.

The economies of a number of advanced capitalist states are strained and extremely sensitive to any unfavorable development in capitalist economy as a whole. This found dramatic expression in the alacrity with which eleven imperialist states, including Canada, joined in placing an international credit of \$3 billion at the disposal of the government of Britain.

The magnitude of that credit, the speed with which it was arranged, and the simultaneous raising of the bank rate in the lending countries, combined to make that an international financial operation without precedent. It betrays the extreme nervousness of state-monopoly-capital and its governments lest a financial or other form of economic "break" in any one of the advanced capitalist countries should touch off an international chain reaction through the tension ridden imperialist system. The Financial Post was impelled to comment, editorially: "Never before have so many nations come together so promptly and so effectively to stamp out a financial fire that could have led to a competitive devaluation race in currencies and a widespread economic holocaust" (Financial Post, Dec. 5, 1964).

These factors are not evident in Canada as yet but they will effect our economy.

The fact that the people of Canada are going to be compelled to deal with crucial economic problems in the near future is admitted in the Report of the Economic Council of Canada, published on January 12th.

This documented statement admits that our economic development has fallen far behind our potential and that it

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will be necessary to create new jobs during the coming years, twice as fast as we created them during the past fourteen years, just to keep pace with the growth of population. Even more significant is the fact that this Report admits that we can do this, provided that a larger area of this country's economy is developed under public ownership and control.

Our 18th National Convention saw this problem developing and emphasized it. The difference is that, whereas the Economic Council of Canada evades the question of what, specifically, should be done, our convention told the people of this country forthrightly what needs to be done and proposed that we join forces to do it. The Pearson government on the other hand, with the cooperation of the Conservative and Social Credit Parties, is trying to side-step this issue by selling still more of Canada and control of our lives to the United States. Writing in the current issue of a United States magazine, "Foreign Affairs," Prime Minister Pearson adds his voice to the chorus of monopoly propagandists who are pressing for the pooling of all the natural resources of Canada and the United States. One of the objectives of this plan is to divert vast quantities of fresh water from Canada's lakes and rivers to the United States by canals to head off the threatening famine of fresh water in that country. This is simultaneously a plan to head off development of conditions there which would induce numerous industries to transfer their production operations from the United States to Canada. It is Canadian monopoly-capitalists and their political representatives who are "selling us down the river" by integration and they are making fabulous profits out of their operation. But their victim is Canada. They are selling our country's future. The long-term tendency of integration is to turn the direction of Canadian economic activities from East-West to North-South. Contrary to the assurances being given concerning free trade in automobiles and parts, and in spite of the fact that some very transitory advantages may be derived from this, the overall effect of integration is to transfer control of Canada's economy to foreign hands. This is why the president of the New York City Bank prophesized to a meeting of Toronto businessmen early in January that there will be "a customs union" between Canada and the U.S. within ten years. Integration is the policy of subjugating Canada completely to the United States. Against this there will arise, there must be developed a great national-democratic Canadian movement for a New Economic Policy, to bring the monopolies under democratic public control.

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A Voluntary Partnership Or A Divided Canada

Our country is inhabited by two nations, the English and the French Canadians. As nations we are as distinct from each other as both of us are distinct from the older nations from which we all are descended. The one way by which we can prevent a "break-up" of Canada is by recognizing that in the conditions of today neither of her nations can be subject to the other one. The relationship between English Canada and French Canada must be changed to one of voluntary partnership in a new and genuine Confederation.

For us to enter voluntarily into partnership the primary requirement is mutual recognition of the necessity for us to do so in a new Confederation. Only on this basis can the two nations approach the distribution of governmental powers in a new Confederation, that is to say, which powers are to be retained by each nation to be exercised as it decides in its own territory, and which are to be assigned to the Confederal government with the necessary safeguards to protect the national status and rights of each nation in that government also. Instead of a pretended Confederation of ten provinces, Canadians need a genuine voluntary Confederation of the two nations. Joint elaboration of such an agreement between the two nations is indispensable. It is the Liberal and Tory refusal to acknowledge this fact that could lead to a "break-up."

The Pearson government "tipped its hat" to the necessity for a Canadian Constitution when it set up the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. But today, even before that Commission has completed its public hearings, the Pearson government is engaged in backroom negotiations, behind the backs of the people, in an attempt to reach an agreement between the federal and provincial governments, Liberals and Tories, upon the means by which to retain the British North America Act as the constitution of Canada on the basis of the reactionary idea that Prime Minister Pearson describes as "Co-operative Federalism." That high-sounding phrase is in fact a deceptive verbal fig leaf for a cunning plan to defeat the demand for solution of the crisis between the two Canadian nations. It is represented to the people as simply an elastic conception of the relations between federal and provincial governments, to the extent that all provincial governments can exercise freedom to choose when they will be an integral part

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of Canada and when they will not. It does include that. Its immediate effect is to encourage provincial governments to jockey and bargain with the Federal government and with each other, each becoming increasingly concerned to be the sole agent for the monopoly or monopolistic group, the interest of which is dominant at the time. It provides loopholes by which governments, provincial and federal, may evade their responsibilities. It fosters the competition between provinces which lends to elements of anti-French propaganda in some parts of English Canada. The logic of the conception corresponds with the perspective of the dissolution of Canada as a sovereign Confederation. It is no accident that Mr. Pearson, at the convention which elected him National Leader, refused to pledge himself to "maintain the Canadian identity."

English Canada and French Canada will both be victimized if the Liberals and Tories are allowed to continue to inflict upon us the unworkable distribution of powers and responsibilities laid down in the outdated BNA Act, particularly with the additional handicaps imposed by "Cooperative Federalism."

English Canada needs a new constitution to enable the people to correct the anomalies that have developed because of the BNA Act, to carry through needed changes without infringing upon the rights of Quebec, to redistribute responsibilities and taxing powers of the different levels of government, in accord with the conditions of today, to stop the systematic dispersal of responsibilities that is proceeding now.

French Canada needs a new Canadian Constitution to satisfy her demand for constitutional recognition of her full and unqualified national status and of the right of the people to decide for themselves whether they will remain in partnership with English Canada. How important that is, to Canada as a whole, was illustrated by Rene Levesque, a Minister in the Quebec Government, when he replied to an interviewer in a CBC television program: "No, I am not a Separatist." But, if we cannot reach agreement with English Canada, then, "I could become one." A Canadian Constitution is necessary to preserve Canada as a two-nation state.

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In French Canada the struggle for national rights is inseparable now from the people's struggles for social justice. They want to develop their economy, to abolish unemployment and they want democratic control of the conditions of their lives. They want educational opportunities for their sons and daughters. They want social security. The rise of new socialist organizations in Quebec represents the merging of national aspirations with socialist consciousness. A growing number are inspired by the ideal of socialism, a society which rejects war and the exploitation of man by man, in which the full free opportunity for the development of each guarantees the harmonious development of society as a whole.

People are becoming disillusioned with the evasions of the Lesage government. Jean Lesage promised that his aim would be to make the people of French Canada "Masters in Their Own House." Instead, he has, in effect, repudiated the principle of the right to national self-determination. More and more people are turning to the working class as the force which will carry the struggle for national self-determination through to victory. Great demonstrations of farmers, school teachers and others, demanding social justice, are dramatic expressions of the fact that, in Quebec, an alliance between distinct groups of democratic forces is already in action.

Steadily there is a coming together in French Canada of patriotic national aspirations and economic discontent. The merging of these will achieve a new status for French Canada. It will be in a new voluntary partnership of equals or it will end the present anomaly in some other way.

Along with the necessity to solve the crisis between the two Canadian nations, Canada needs a new constitution to overcome the undemocratic features and the gaps and the anomalies that pervade the outmoded British North America Act. In addition to the necessity for changes in the constitutional division of powers and responsibilities between the different levels of government, Canadian democrats must write some provisions in our new constitution which are notable by their absence from the BNA Act.

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Every Canadian needs the protection of a Bill of Rights, entrenched in the constitution and free from the limitations and restrictions that are imposed on the Bill of Rights today by the provisions of the outdated BNA Act.

The organized labor movement needs constitutional guarantees of the civil rights of workers--an end to the use of injunctions, full democratic right to strike and to picket, immunity of trade unions as such from legal actions.

The national minorities in Canada need constitutional guarantees of civil rights, particularly the right of immigrants to attain citizenship regardless of his or her race, color, creed, or political affiliation. The present situation in which immigrants who have seen active service with Canada's armed forces may be refused citizenship on the word of a secret R.C.M.P. informer, and have no opportunity to confront the informer or even to know what the alleged information is, must be ended. Deportation of workers without a public trial must be stopped. Members of national groups in Canada need guarantees of cultural rights to continue to enjoy the treasures of the culture of the lands of their birth without being treated here as a second class citizen.

For our self-respect as a people, all democratic Canadians need a new constitution to codify an end to the historic injustice that we have committed and are continuing to commit against the indigenous people of our country, the Indian and the Eskimo peoples.

Every person of Indian and Eskimo birth must enjoy full rights of Canadian citizenship without any loss of treaty rights, or other governmental assistance. Every boy and girl of Indian or Eskimo birth must be guaranteed the right to education equal to the rights enjoyed by the children of other Canadians. Every young man and young woman of Indian or Eskimo birth must be guaranteed an opportunity to learn a trade or a profession. The Indian and Eskimo people must be guaranteed all social services, federal and provincial, enjoyed by other Canadians.

Now at last we have a distinctive Canadian flag.
We greet this, the Communist Party has advocated consistently

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since 1926 that we adopt a flag that is distinctively Canadian to symbolize Canada's sovereignty. We rejoice in the fact that it is greeted with such wide approval in both French and English Canada. Now that our flag is uniquely Canadian, surely we should agree that the constitution under which we live should be uniquely Canadian also. All who love this country, all who want to see her two nations associated in firm and lasting partnership, in the independent two-nation state of Canada, should support now the demand for: A New Canadian Constitution, written in Canada to express the national relationship and the constitutional needs of today, by 1967.

Such are the outlines of the general political situation and the changes taking place as the people of Canada start the year 1965 confronted by a growing necessity for energetic democratic action to get Canada's foreign policy on to the path of peace, for domestic action to solve the constitutional crisis, to stop the depredations of the monopolies, to make automation serve the people instead of creating unemployment and economic chaos, to reorganize Canada's economy, to regain Canada's independence. These issues which were emphasized by the 18th National Convention of our Party, continue to be at the heart of Canadian politics. The three point program, adopted by the 18th National Convention of our Party, expresses in broad outline the needs of Canada and her people.

Towards Democratic Unity Against the Monopolies

The urgent immediate need of Canadians in all walks of life, in French and English Canada, who want peace in the world and democratic social progress at home, is the development of cooperation on the path to a democratic alliance of progressive forces. Working people, professional and other middle class people in the towns and on the farms, all who recognize the necessity to end the unbridled rule of the monopolies and the steadily increasing commitment of our country to nuclear war, are faced with a challenge. It is a challenge to our ability to unite for democratic aims. There is need to bring together, in French and English Canada, alliances of progressive forces in opposition to the monopolies

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and to the political parties which serve monopoly-capital. To fight for Canada, for broadening democracy, for peace, for socialism, in the conditions prevailing in this country today, means to work to build electoral unity and extend it systematically until it is broad enough to end the monopoly of parliament by the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

Until now the great majority of Canadian workers have voted in elections for the candidates of the Liberal and Conservative Parties. There is a long-term trend among industrial workers, of a turn away from their once "deep-dyed true blue" loyalty to the Conservative Party, but this is not yet a rejection of capitalist politics. The tendency of large segments of the popular vote to swing from one of the old parties to the other shows that the majority of people do not see any essential difference between the two old parties, many workers are losing confidence in both of them. There is a growing leftward trend, expressed in the NDP, in the rise of socialist organizations in Quebec, and in the rising militancy of the working class. Working class support for the NDP is growing, although not yet in the way that is necessary to end the Liberal-Tory control of parliament.

The struggle to win support for the program of our Party does not contradict critical support for the NDP in elections. Our Party has advocated the building of a broad electoral party since we were first organized in February, 1922. Our program makes it mandatory upon us to give critical support to the NDP, to help it to increase its strength in the House of Commons, while convincing more and more of its members of the necessity to develop cooperation between our two parties. Critical support must extend beyond election campaigns, however; it must include consistent day-by-day activity to help members of the NDP to recognize the full role that their party can play if it will become part of a broad democratic alliance against the monopolies. Such alliances, in opposition to the monopolies and to the political parties which serve monopoly-capital, must be built in French and English Canada on the basis of the popular democratic movements of each nation and they will have to be extended until they are broad enough to rally the largest grouping of the electorate and elect majorities.

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To win recognition of the necessity for such a development and of the role that the NDP must play in it, is one of the main tasks of our Party. It must be at the centre of our work as an essential link between the present situation and the winning of socialism.

The necessity for cooperation between the Communist Party and the NDP and between both of us and other socialist parties or groups must be emphasized particularly in relation to our proposals for far-reaching reforms and the necessity for democratic unity to achieve them. The Communist Party will strive for the development of consistent cooperation between our Party and the NDP, and all socialist-minded workers, in action to win immediate demands and in longer term action to bring about an anti-monopolist coalition of democratic forces.

Our Party in the General Election

Manoeuvring for party advantage has become the main preoccupation of the parliamentarians, completely overshadowing the legislative needs of the Canadian people. It has brought parliament to a state of near paralysis, at times almost to popular ridicule. There is a growing opinion that a general election is becoming necessary, even if only to end the harm that is being done to the image of Canada's Parliament.

The Pearson government would prefer to avoid a general election at this time, particularly while it is on the defensive against accusations of attempted bribery and coercion. The leader of the official opposition on the contrary has been so anxious to force an election that his tactics in the House of Commons have verged at times upon irresponsibility. The Liberals have avoided defeat until now because the other parties and even some Conservative members have rejected the idea of another election so soon.

It is not possible as yet to define what changes, if any, will take place in the relationship between the political parties of the capitalist class between now and the election. It is evident that a good deal of manoeuvring and some negotiations are taking place. The Quebec Conservatives in the House of Commons split from Diefenbaker on the issue of

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the flag, some of them may leave the Party. Premier Manning of Alberta flew a trial balloon on the possibility of some measure of electoral unity between Social Credit and another party. Premier Bennett, along with crystallizing West Coast finance-capitalist interests, is bent openly upon strengthening his regional authority and political autonomy.

The elements of flux that are indicated in the manoeuvres of the capitalist party leaderships reflect the increasing underlying pressure of change. They emphasize the necessity for our party to bring forward as strongly as possible the challenge, and the possibilities, that this situation presents to the progressive movement. These possibilities are reflected in the tactics of the Pearson government.

The cumulative effects of hard fought battles by the working class movement over the years are impelling the Pearson government to try to make the Liberals appear as the party which will serve the interests of the working class. As part of this strategy, the government has brought in some of the legislation that its spokesmen promised in their election speeches. "The Canada Pension Plan" and "The Canadian Labor (Standards) Code" are each of this character, although concessions to the insurance companies and other finance-capitalist interests have reduced the Pension Plan seriously and concessions are being made now on the Labor (Standards) Code. The workers are being assured that Medicare will be next if the government is re-elected. The Canada Pension Plan and the Labor (Standards) Code can both be passed and become law during this Parliament if the democratic forces of the country exert united pressure for them but powerful lobbies are seeking to delay their passage and to emasculate them still further.

In the event that a general election is called before the next meeting of the National Committee and in circumstances which prevent a special meeting, the Party will fight the election campaign on concrete proposals which express the aims of the Three Point Program adopted by the 18th National Convention, in terms of the pressing current needs of the people, in English Canada and in French Canada.

The Party will nominate candidates in both English and French Canada and will fight energetically to elect them.

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We will fight everywhere in Canada to win support for our program. In constituencies in which there is no communist candidate we shall work for the election of the NDP candidates.

The Party must begin now to focus its activity on preparations for the coming election. Our aim is to integrate every party club in the campaign in a lively active way on the constituency level as well as to relate our national platform as an influential factor in the campaign as a whole. This means a concrete study of each constituency level as well as to relate our national platform as an influential factor in the campaign as a whole. This means a concrete study of each constituency, the local issues as well as its relation to the national picture; an appraisal of the sitting member as well as the alternative candidates and the most flexible ways to develop our influence in each constituency.

The question of party candidates will be a subject of consultation between the National Executive Committee and the Provincial leadership in each province. Decisions whether or not to nominate, in which constituencies, and who is to be the candidate, must be based upon the concrete circumstances in each case.

We shall emphasize the role that the NDP can and should play in uniting Canadian democracy against the monopolies. We shall urge the NDP to invite other progressive parties and organizations to form constituency electoral alliances in support of its candidates.

Because of the position of the NDP on the national question, the attitude of the progressive forces in French Canada towards it differ considerably from that of progressive people in English Canada. The electoral relationship that will emerge between the NDP and other progressive forces in Quebec, including the trade union movement, will determine the role that it plays in the struggle for the idea of a democratic anti-monopoly coalition in French Canada. The Communist Party will fight for the idea of electoral unity of the anti-monopoly forces in French Canada as in English Canada, on the basis of the issues and the organizations and the forms of struggle involved.

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The Party's electoral platform should be built around our 3-point program.

a) A new foreign policy of peace, disarmament and world trade, starting with the removal of all nuclear weapons and bases from Canada. This section will include immediate demands such as: Canadian initiative in the UN to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances. A demand for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference to stop U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia. Concrete proposals on trade, economic assistance to newly independent countries, etc.

b) A new Constitution for a united Canada made up of the two free and equal nations dwelling together in friendship.

c) A new economic policy of jobs, all round Canadian economic development and Canadian independence-- to curb the monopolies, place them under public control and bring the benefits of the scientific industrial revolution to the people.

This section will include our concrete immediate demands relating to people's welfare, as well as the longer-term proposals for reorganization of the economy.

In campaigning for our election platform or specific proposals from it, our Party will seek consistently and sincerely to cooperate with all democratic Canadians who favor peace and social progress. In working to develop such cooperation, we must correct a mistake that we have made in the past. We must change our attitude, as a party and as individual communists, to progressive people who are not communists. This is particularly important in relation to the socialist groups in French Canada and to all workers in both nations who subscribe to the idea of socialism but do not join our Party. Many such are members of the NDP. In French Canada some are members of socialist organizations, many of them in both French and English Canada are not members of any political party. But such workers are interested in the same demands for which our Party is fighting and usually support the struggles for them.

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In the past we have adopted a mistaken attitude to such workers. Failing to understand that people fight for what they believe to be right, in their own way, we have obscured our view of their political activities by our own special smoke screen of prejudice--against reformists and against social reformism in general.

This prejudice must be overcome. The harm that it is doing to our Party and the overall struggle for peace and socialism in Canada must be stopped. It will require serious self-critical work by all of us, as a Party and as individual communists, beyond the election campaign, right through to the stage when we and the socialist workers and the party or parties that they belong to cooperate in mobilizing a democratic anti-monopoly coalition, in the election of a people's government and through to the building of socialism in Canada. It is our task to start earnestly now as an indispensable feature of our preparations for and campaigning in the federal election.

The Party

Our Party is the politically organized direct continuation of the socialist movement to which capitalism gave birth in Canada with the rise of modern industry during the 1890's. The Communist Party is inseparable from the transition to socialism on a world scale, ushered in by the Great October Revolution. To make its most effective contribution to the advance of the working class to political maturity, and to the struggle for overall democratic progress in general, as well as in the forthcoming general election, our Party is called upon now to strengthen its struggle for the creative development of the ideological positions of Marxism-Leninism and to improve its work to integrate Marxism-Leninism in the broad labor movement.

The most urgent immediate measure by which we can increase the effectiveness of our contribution to the labor movement and to the development of the anti-monopoly coalition is by building our Party.

The growth of the Party is directly related to helping the working class go beyond trade union consciousness, to bringing socialist consciousness into the broad labor movement and strengthening the leading role of the working class as that force around which an anti-monopoly coalition can be brought into being.

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This long term task can be achieved to the extent that the Party's leading role is strengthened, enabling it to give conscious, bold and timely leadership in this period of great change. To negate or underestimate the Party's leading role is to fall into the pitfall of spontaneity or reformism and opportunism and weaken and isolate the Party.

There is need to deepen understanding of the Party's attitude to these cardinal questions. From this it follows that the strengthening of the Party's influence among industrial workers must be at the centre of attention of the Party. From this it follows that Party organization must be placed on a firm footing and all tendencies towards looseness and diffusion strongly combatted. This cannot be carried through by administrative measures but by patient ideological work convincing and activizing the Party members.

To make the Party a more effective force in the developing movements of the people, to build and extend its influence, demands an all-sided struggle against opportunist passivity which leads to lagging behind events and a struggle against dogmatism and sectarianism which isolates us from these movements.

To accomplish the tasks that stand before the working class and our Party requires a radical improvement in our style of work and methods of leadership.

Nationally this requires stronger, more decisive and operative leadership, more initiative, directed to inspiring the Party and helping it to influence the course of events. This needs to be combined with a critical and self-critical examination of the work of the Party, a continuing study of the processes at work in our country and creative development of policy. It requires a continuing study and utilization of the personnel of the Party with a view to strengthening key areas of work and promoting younger comrades into positions of responsibility. It likewise requires a strengthening of the ideological work of the Party, combatting both revisionist and dogmatic and ultra leftist tendencies in the Party and around the labor movement, and a radical improvement in the educational work of the Party.

As we have recognized for some time our Party is passing through a difficult period.

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Our membership and the readership of our press is not growing and is, in fact, in many areas declining. Consequently, the age level of our members and immediate supporters is increasing, affecting our ability to campaign and to influence the course of events.

We devoted our last National Committee to an effort to dig into some of the root causes of this grave problem. The discussion initiated at that meeting is helping to sharpen our critical examination of our work--and that self-criticism, which is the law of growth for a Communist Party, must continue and go deeper yet.

We need to continue the fight begun at the last plenum to raise up the sense of responsibility of each individual member for the work of our Party. We need to continue to stress the high value we place on the initiative of our members who strive, in the best way that is possible for each of them, to become part of the people's movements, and to work there for our policies. The ways in which this can be done are far too varied to be the subject of blue-prints provided by leading committees.

The more we succeed in enhancing the initiative of our members, the more will our clubs become what they ought to be--the place where Communists exchange experiences, receive education, guidance and inspiration from discussions with others all for the purpose of helping our members to work among other people.

We must take our point of departure from the situation in which we work in this country today, from the fact already stated in this resolution that, "there is a marked upward trend of democratic action, and of its power to influence the course of events.....the demand for progressive social change is outspoken, its growing support is evident, and there is a growing political ferment."

Wherever we have been able to become part of these developments our experiences are positive. In the municipal elections, in which most of our public activity has recently been centred, in meetings with university students, and church groups, in discussions with militant trade unionists, in participation in such media of public discussion as the Couchiching Conference, EPIC, etc.--we have found a friendly

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response to the propositions we put forward, and a willingness on the part of others to take up these propositions. While anti-communist prejudice remains widespread, there is a distinct decline in open red-baiting and far less tendency to exclude communists.

The barriers erected against our participation in the movements of the people in the earlier years of the cold war period are breaking down. Participation in broad people's movements is increasingly possible today, requiring only consistent action on our part. The chief obstacles that stand in our way in this period are of our own creation--tendencies to withdrawal, unjustified fear of the consequences of being known as communists, routine preoccupation with inner affairs, passivity growing out of a failure to appreciate the changes taking place within the working class and among the democratic people generally.

Along with this goes a problem of our understanding of the movements of the 60's, a tendency to think too much in terms of the mass movements of earlier days. Progressive movements are arising today, in conditions of relative prosperity and are expressing the demand for a good life which working people are increasingly aware is made fully possible by the advance of science. We need to strive much more to identify ourselves with these positive forward strivings.

The whole attention of our Party needs to be turned to the problem of becoming fully a part of these developing movements of our class, and of the democratic people of our country, to which we must bring our own specific contribution.

That contribution includes the popularization, in public campaigning as in the federal election, of the three-point program adopted by our 18th National Convention, the singling out in a concrete way of immediate goals towards which it is practical for a particular section of the mass movement to strive at a given time, and a constant focus upon the need for achieving the broadest unity of action in every struggle.

Strengthen the Party's Ideological Work

We must strengthen the Party's ideological work in all its aspects. We must develop more effective methods by

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which Party members and progressive non-communists can study the application of Marxism-Leninism to our problems in Canada, today. This must be an increasingly important feature of the educational work of the clubs, evening classes, week end courses and seminars, and summer schools. As soon as possible, the Party must re-establish the National School.

In our ideological work we must deal increasingly and concretely with the problems of Canadian development, and we must subject our Marxist-Leninist conclusions to the test of public debate on the widest scale possible.

Some progress has been made in the publication of materials putting forward the Party's position and proposals on problems confronting the Canadian people. In addition to the briefs submitted in public hearings of commissions on various matters of public concern, the Party has published pamphlets and booklets dealing with the problems of power development, automation, the need for a new economic policy, on the need for a new constitution, and, in the French language, on the necessity for a new, social policy in French Canada in place of the present bourgeois policy. In addition, the Marxist Quarterly has made special contributions to the ideological work of the Party by its issues devoted specifically to the crisis between the two Canadian nations, automation, and the centennial of the founding of the First International, as well as by its articles on other subjects.

To a limited extent, public discussion of our Party's position has been developed. A great deal more is necessary, however. We must do more work on, and also at, the point of the impact of these new problems on the lives of the people. We must deal directly with the actual effects of automation where they are evident, and with the practical measures that should be fought for to protect the workers immediately concerned. To the workers on the job this is as important at the moment as is the fundamental contradiction between the social consequences of automation and private ownership and control of the means of operating it.

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There is need for an authoritative but popular expose of the grim meaning for Canada of the scheme now being supported by the Pearson government to divert enormous volumes of Canada's fresh water to the United States. There is need for Marxist-Leninist treatment of the problems of social reconstruction which confront Canada and which, to an increasing extent, will be subjects of popular discussion. On these and similar projects we should seek to cooperate with all who will join in the work of elaborating Marxist analyses of Canadian reality. We should seek to extend Canada-wide participation in the work of the Marxist Study Centre, looking to the development of a Marxist-Leninist Canadian Centre of Social Studies.

Along with such extension and overall enrichment of our ideological work we must more effectively expose and combat the anti-Leninist character of the line propagated in Canada by those who support the position of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We must show to all who support the ideal of socialism, to all who cherish peace, how the danger of war is increased by the division in the world communist movement. Furthermore, workers who are interested in the cause of socialism must be shown convincingly, by our actions as well as by the truth and logic of our arguments, that the political line of our Party and the immediate proposals in which our line is expressed concretely, are the consistent revolutionary application of Marxism-Leninism in Canada. Workers who are sincerely interested in socialism and attracted by revolutionary generalizations and radical-sounding phrases should be approached in a comradely way. It is our responsibility to help such workers to get a clear understanding of the revolutionary science of Marxism-Leninism as our guide to action.

We must arouse supporters of Marxism-Leninism more effectively to isolate those who, for whatever reason, set up organizations such as the Progressive Workers Movement, in opposition to the Communist Party. We must reach out to the growing number of workers and progressive middle class people who want social change but who have not yet accepted Marxism-Leninism. To such people our ideological work should have the character of an extended hand as well as being the clear application of our world-historical science in Canada.

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Reforms and the Socialist Revolution

Our Party is called upon now to place a great deal more emphasis upon the vital relationship between the struggle for needed reforms and the socialist revolution. It is necessary that we eliminate the erroneous theory, expressed in the non-Marxist formula that "reforms are only by-products of the revolutionary struggle." Writing on this question during 1916, Lenin pointed out that the essence of Reformism lies in mitigating an evil and not destroying it:

"A reformist change is one which leaves intact the foundations of the power of the ruling class and is merely a concession leaving its power unimpaired. A revolutionary change undermines the foundations of power." (Collected Works, Volume 22, page 344).

A few lines down the page Lenin added: "But, as everybody knows, in practice a reform is often merely a step towards revolution."

We must emphasize the special importance of this today, in the conditions of the world historical transition to socialism.

Precisely because we are living in the epoch of the transition to socialism on a world scale, because of the deepening historical crisis of imperialism, because wider and wider circles of people are recognizing socialism as the just alternative to the increasing evils of imperialism, mass working class struggles for needed reforms have a significance that is related to the new epoch. Every genuine mass struggle to back up demands upon monopoly-capital or upon the capitalist state is, objectively, part of the many sided historical process through which, eventually, the monopolies will be defeated by the people. It is well to recall that, in his famous Inaugural Address at the founding of the First International, Marx greeted the victory of the struggle for the ten-hour day in Britain's factories and mines as "the victory of a principle."

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In Canada today there is sharpening need for reforms some of which, to paraphrase Lenin, undermine the foundations of capitalist class power. Typical of such reforms is the urgent necessity to take away from the monopolies the right that they exercise now to decide when and how they will introduce automation, regardless of its consequences. Another is the necessity for public control of a growing proportion of all new investment. This necessity is creating another, namely, the necessity for public control of capital accumulation--the heart of monopoly-capitalism. Repatriation of ownership of natural resources, nationalization of banking and credit, bringing the monopolies under democratic public control, the right of the working class to have a voice in a radical reorganization of Canadian economy, indeed our program of democratic reconstruction of the economy as a whole, these exemplify the growing need for reforms which will undermine the power of monopoly-capital. These and other changes of this character will be achieved only as the working class along with other progressive forces in French and English Canada unite and win their rightful place and role in the leadership of their respective nations. Because of this, struggles for peace, to end the use of injunctions, and so on, are all part of the process of changing the structure of our political life.

The conditions and traditions of working class struggle indicate a strong probability that, in our country, the socialist revolution will be carried through successfully, as the culmination of tireless militant popular struggles to overcome the opposition of the monopolies to needed reforms, including structural reforms. Provided that the popular forces for progress, including other progressive political parties besides the Communist Party, are united in that a powerful coalition of democratic forces can be united in political and economic action against the monopolies. Mass popular struggle to put the monopolies under control is right on the main political path to the election of People's Governments in both French and English Canada.

Paying careful attention to differences between French and English Canada in the urgency of issues, and to the differing forms of action by which struggles are developed

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around them, the Party will carry on systematic, well organized activity all over the country to help develop democratic action around the issues which are at the heart of the parliamentary crisis. Beneath the manoeuvring of the parties in the House of Commons, obscured by their manoeuvres, it is a crisis of policy, of leadership. Our Party must reach out to democratic people on the widest scale with the truth. What is involved is in fact the question whether Canada shall move forward along the path of peace and democratic social progress; or backward, to be shackled still more harshly under monopoly domination and enmeshed deeper and deeper in our commitment to nuclearwar. Our Party will strive to make these alternatives clear to all democratic Canadians as part of our continuing campaign for our three-point program and a democratic advance to socialism in Canada.

The Communist Party and the Non-Communist Left

It is by thus becoming part of the movements of the people, and by contributing to their development, that our Party can grow in influence and membership and come to exercise its vanguard role in the full sense of the term.

In working in this direction, it is essential that we pay special attention to the development of unity between ourselves and that growing body of Canadians outside our Party who are seeking a socialist answer to the problems of our society.

In the first place, cooperation between ourselves and this Socialist Left can have the most positive results in terms of influencing the movements of the people as a whole in the direction of greater militancy and unity in the struggle against the monopolies. Of no less importance is the fact stressed at our last National Committee meeting that it is largely from amongst this socialist left that our Party will gain new members and supporters.

We have a problem of winning the confidence of the Socialist Left--one that we will only overcome as we enter into frank discussion with those who are part of it.

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That discussion must go beyond immediate issues, and take up fundamental questions with respect to the road to socialism in Canada.

In putting forward our position, we must make clear that we look forward to long term cooperation between ourselves and others on the Left in the winning and building of socialism, which includes the concept of the probability of multi-party coalitions. We must develop our ideas on the process by which socialism will be achieved in Canada through the struggle for the democratization of our society through deep going reforms which curb and weaken the monopolies and strengthen the working class. We must, better than we have done up until now, show not only how this is the realistic road to the socialist revolution, but how it is the basis for the inspiration of all socialists (including ourselves) with the conviction that in the movements of the present we advance the cause of the socialist future of our country.

We must recognize that in conditions of mounting social criticism and ferment many ultra left and pseudo revolutionary sentiments will arise, especially among younger Canadians. These ideas while expressing on one hand frustrations at the slow progress of socialist development among the people, and petty bourgeois idealistic searching for quick answers and alternatives, none the less represent sincere and honest motivations in most cases.

This tendency poses a threat to the working class movement in Canada because it joins at times with discredited Trotskyist elements, as well as being objectively in harmony with the divisive line of the Communist Party of China.

The necessity to isolate the line of the CP of China can only be realized by the confidence and mastery and development of our own program and policy and in sharp debate and discussion on all divergences.

However, our attitude to most of our critics from the left must be one of patient debate and example, without conceding one element of principle.

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This is especially true in relation to younger people who are developing a social consciousness on the basis of their own experiences, and without a firm footing in the history and tradition of the working class movement in Canada and the world.

We have to find a basis for cooperation with all who act for peace, democracy and progressive change, with special emphasis upon the necessity to find common ground for joint action and discussion with leftward moving young people.

The prime responsibility for putting into life all that is indicated here devolves upon the Party leadership. It is fully responsible for initiating and giving firm consistent direction to this vital change that our Party will make. It must be emphasized that great improvement is necessary in respect to this. But, for the Party as a whole to become seized with the revolutionary significance of the change, the membership as a whole, at all levels of party organization, must be drawn into the process of mastering the idea of the change and bringing it about.

We need to continue to stress the high value we place on the initiative of our members who strive, in the best way that is possible for each of them, to become part of the people's movements, and to work there for our policies. The ways in which this can be done are far too varied to be the subject of blueprints provided by leading committees.

The more we succeed in enhancing the initiative of our members, the more will our clubs become what they ought to be--the place where communists exchange experiences, receive education, guidance and inspiration from discussions with others all for the purpose of helping our members to work among other people.

The Party demands that its leading personnel works consistently to take advantage of the widening opportunities for public work and for strengthening our relations with the people's movements.

The Party leadership must work, constantly, to encourage and develop more spokesmen for our Party policy in all communities, in all sections of the democratic movement.

REPORT BY TIM BUCK TO THE CP
OF CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MEETING, JANUARY 16-19, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Party leadership has the responsibility of lifting up the work of our Party, focusing the attention of our membership on the new developments in Marxism-Leninism, and their application in a creative way to present day Canadian problems. A most necessary part of the process of the improvement of the work of party leadership at all levels is the promotion of younger comrades of proven ability in working among the people and in meeting the challenge of new conditions.

The stress on individual initiative, and upon the variety of directions in which the work of our members can establish new real relations with the mass movements, has to be combined with emphasis on one task which needs to be made, a feature of the work of every communist wherever he or she may be. That task is the spreading of our press and literature.

We should at this National Committee meeting restate the emphasis placed upon this question at our plenum in November, 1963, when we stressed the need to make the building of the circulation of our press the first job of every Party member, and to make our press "the means of spreading ideas, comment, new points of view and entering into debate on a far wider plane than now."

We must strive to win at first hundreds and then thousands of new readers among people active in the democratic movements, particularly those of the socialist left. The fight to win new readers for our Party press is an integral part of the all-round struggle to build the Party, to win new supporters for its proposals, to extend its influence to wider circles of workers and progressive farm and urban middle class people. This is the path by which our Party will bring the science of Marxism-Leninism into the broad progressive movement and make its full contribution to the triumph of peace, democracy and socialism in Canada.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 1/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C
BU 100-428091
NY 100-134637

VLADIMIR A. CHUCHUKIN
IS - R (SMUN - KGB)
BU 105-94406
NY 105-45740

ANATOLI SERGEEVICH SHUVALOV
IS - R (SMUN - KGB)
BU 105-117502
NY 105-59801

On 1/26/65, NY 694-S* advised that he had received a radio message on the morning of 1/26/65, from the Soviets and specific acknowledgement of this radio message was requested. The acknowledgement was to be made at 7:05 PM on that date to telephone number EL 5-9004, which is a pay phone located underground near the 53rd Street and 5th Avenue exit of the 8th Avenue subway.

5 - Bureau (RM)
3 - New York

JLC:htc
(10)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 FEB 10 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-117502 -

AIRTEL

NY 100-134637

It is noted that NY 694-S* is supposed to place a piece of black tape on the Nikon camera display window of the Peerless Camera Store, 43rd Street and Lexington Avenue, if the radio message needs to be repeated, and the Soviets are supposed to check at 2:40 PM on the date of the radio message to see if the tape is placed there.

Accordingly, discreet fisur coverage was instituted in the vicinity of Peerless Camera on 1/26/65. At 2:28 PM, ANATOLI S. SHUVALOV was observed parking his car on Lexington Avenue at 45th Street. He walked south on Lexington Avenue, retraced his steps and walked north and then again proceeded south and entered the Peerless Camera Store at 2:35 PM. Immediately prior to entering the store, he was observed looking to his right where the Nikon camera display was located. He remained in the store until 2:51 PM, and on leaving the store, he again looked toward the Nikon display and returned to his car. VLADIMIR A. CHUCHUKIN was not observed in the vicinity of the Peerless Camera Store.

Discreet fisur was re-instituted in the vicinity of 5th Avenue and 53rd Street at 6:45 PM. At 7:01 PM, CHUCHUKIN was observed crossing 5th Avenue at 53rd Street and proceeding north on 5th Avenue. At 7:02 PM, he was observed entering the subway entrance on the north side of 53rd Street and at 7:04 PM, he was observed approaching the telephone booth of the above listed number. Surveillance was discontinued at this point.

In view of the fact that SHUVALOV was apparently covering the signal area at Peerless Camera on the afternoon of 1/26/65, the possibility exists that SHUVALOV will be the new Soviet principal for NY 694-S* since [redacted] has advised that CHUCHUKIN is scheduled to return permanently to the Soviet Union in the near future. It is noted that SHUVALOV is a member of the KGB Illegal Support Section in NYC.

b7D

AIRTEL

b7D

NY 100-134637

It is further noted that NY letter to the Bureau, dated 1/20/65, captioned "Soviet Espionage Activities; Illegal Support Section. ESP-R" sets forth information received from [redacted] containing information that CHUCHUKIN was "needling" SHUVALOV on 1/12/65, about the ineffectiveness of the illegal operations in NY. SHUVALOV became angry at the remarks directed to him and had words with CHUCHUKIN. It is felt that this argument could also conceivably be of some significance in regard to the above activities.

NYO will follow this matter closely, particularly with respect to the relationship between SHUVALOV and CHUCHUKIN and keep the Bureau advised.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: February 5, 1965

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R. Putnam

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - RUSSIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

2-8-65
delivered
JH

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

According to a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), among the reasons contributing to the removal of Nikita Khrushchev from his leading positions in the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the fact that he had begun to make threats toward other leading members of the Presidium of the CCPSU. These members of the CCPSU became dissatisfied with Khrushchev's manner of work and were reported to have frequently reproached him for his methods. During the latter part of his tenure in office, Khrushchev became irritated with the criticism of his comrades and threatened that, if they did not leave him alone, he would have them arrested. Reportedly, these threats were the reason the CCPSU was so completely mobilized and acted so swiftly in removing Khrushchev from office.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communication is being classified "~~TOP SECRET~~".

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

3 FEB 8 1965

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RCP:pah
(7)

~~TOP SECRET~~

337

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

5 FEB 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continued value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S* who is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *Down*

DATE: February 3, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 2/3/65, transmissions were intercepted by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv
(7) *Down*

LABORATORY DIVISION
FBI

FEB 3 3 00 PM '65

RECEIVED CONRAD

100-428091-4577

5 FEB 8 1965

65 FEB 10 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

Solo

BY LIAISON

Date: February 5, 1965

1 - Mr. Aull
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. R. Putnam

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW"
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*2-8-65
delivered
on 1/18*

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

The "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, is calling a "roundtable" meeting of representatives of leading communist parties on March 15, 1965. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the role of communist parties in the highly developed capitalist countries. The "World Marxist Review" will pay the fare for at least one person coming to Prague, Czechoslovakia, especially to attend this meeting. It appears that the date of March 15, 1965, was selected to make it possible for those who come from great distances to attend this meeting after participating in the March 1, 1965, meeting of the Preparatory Commission for a World Conference of Communist and Workers Parties which will be held in Moscow, Russia.

The "World Marxist Review" has a new Editor-in-Chief, Eugene Frankov (phonetic). He is a social scientist, and was the foreign editor of "Pravda," the official daily organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for five years. Frankov is also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A. Sobolev will continue to remain as Executive Editor of the "World Marxist Review."

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, this communication is being classified "~~TOP SECRET~~."

Tolson _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

65 FEB 10 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continued value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S* who is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

2/8/65

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Shaw

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 1/18/65 (copy to New York) enclosing copies of a statement by CG 5824-S* entitled [redacted] Raymond Cope."

b6
b7C

Reairtel points out that the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, has expressed an interest in [redacted] and Cope and has requested the CPUSA to furnish all available information concerning these two individuals.

Follow this matter closely with CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* in order to ascertain the significance of the Soviet's request and any action taken by the CPUSA relative to the request. Any additional information received should be promptly furnished the Bureau along with your observations and recommendations for any action deemed appropriate. No action is to be taken in this matter which could, in any manner, jeopardize the security of NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*.

For your information, Bureau files disclose the following information concerning Raymond Cope and [redacted]

b6
b7C

Raymond Cope, also known as James Raymond Cope, was born 8/9/05 at Indianapolis, Indiana. He was ordained as Minister of the Baptist Church on 11/24/49. Cope was identified as a member of the CPUSA in December, 1942, while serving as Minister of the First Unitarian Church, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was very active in CPUSA affairs during the early 1940s and was considered to be the leader of the professional branch of the CPUSA in Salt Lake City during 1944. Cope is currently serving as the Minister of the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, California.

[redacted] appears to be identical with [redacted] 1965 Stuyvesant Brooks, born [redacted] He was identified as having participated in the public school desegregation demonstrations in Atlanta, Georgia, during 8/61. As of 7/64 he was reported to be residing with [redacted] Newburgh, New York.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - New York (100-134637)

WGS:pah
65 FEB 12 1965

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Letter to Chicago
Re: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE:

While on Solo Mission 17 in the Soviet Union during 12/64, CG 5824-S* conferred with a representative of the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, who requested that the CPUSA furnish all available information concerning Cope and [redacted]. The Soviets described [redacted] as currently a college student in the New York City area and Cope as being associated with the Unitarian Church in Berkeley, California. No reason was given by the Soviets for his interest in this matter. CG 5824-S* advised Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, of this matter, however, Hall indicated that neither Cope nor [redacted] was known to him. The matter of obtaining information concerning these two individuals was left in Hall's hands. Chicago has previously advised that it was furnishing pertinent information regarding Cope to San Francisco under appropriate caption suitably paraphrased and accompanied by the necessary caution statement.

b6
b7c

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: February 5, 1965
To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is attached for your information a copy of a memorandum dated February 1, 1965, at Washington, D. C., captioned "Communist Party, USA - International Relations."

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter of transmittal becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

1 - Director BY LIAISON (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

WGS:pah
(7)

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in ~~top secret~~ exceptionally grave damage to the Nation.

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

MAILED 30

FEB 9 - 1965

COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE CONTINUED:

Enclosed memorandum relates to Lightfoot's recent visit in Africa. Lightfoot generally got the "cold shoulder treatment" in Africa because he arrived there just after a visit by Cuban official Ernesto "Che" Guevara. However, Lightfoot felt he was effective in Ghana where he talked with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lightfoot indicated he had destroyed some of the influence of the Chinese in Africa, and wants the CPUSA to follow through on his efforts. (See CGairtel 2/1/65, captioned "CP, USA - International Relations, IS - C.")

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Additional Circumstances Affecting the Removal of Nikita S. Khrushchey as Government and Party Leader in the USSR."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/25/65 to SA WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~SECRET~~" since it contains information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level regarding the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was obtained by CG 5824-S* during the course of discussions on 1/22-24/65 with NORMAN FREED, a member of the National Committee of the CP of Canada and official representative of the CP of Canada to the "World Marxist Review."

③-Bureau (Enc. 4) ~~ENCLOSURE~~
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(5)

100-428091-4581
3 FEB 9 1965Approved: *MG/*

65 FEB 12 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent: *2/5/65*

M

Per

CG 134-46 Sub B

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1965

~~SECRET~~

ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING
THE REMOVAL OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
AS GOVERNMENT AND PARTY LEADER IN
THE USSR

On January 25, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It was recently learned from a member of the staff of "Problems of Peace and Socialism," also known as the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical journal of the international communist movement, published in Prague, Czechoslovakia, that following the sudden removal of Nikita S. Khrushchev from his leading positions in the Government and the Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union, that A. Rumyantsev, Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review" and member of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union, returned to Prague, Czechoslovakia. Reportedly, among the reasons contributing to the removal of Khrushchev, according to Rumyantsev, was the fact that Khrushchev had begun to make a number of threats toward the other leading members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union. These members of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union, having been dissatisfied for a long period with Khrushchev's manner of work, were reported to have frequently reproached him for his methods. During the latter days of his tenure in office, Khrushchev began to grow irritated with the reproaches of his colleagues and threatened that if they did not leave him alone, he would have them arrested. According to Rumyantsev, this is the reason the Central Committee was so completely mobilized and acted so swiftly in taking action in removing Khrushchev.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-4581

ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 1/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Documents Prepared by Doctor Harry Epstein and Information Concerning Special Project on Which He Desires to Work."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 1/21/65 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-41)

RWH:MDW
(6)

REC-18

100-428091-4582

3 FEB 9 1965

Approved: *[Signature]*

65 FEB 12 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY DOCTOR HARRY EPSTEIN
AND INFORMATION CONCERNING SPECIAL PROJECT
ON WHICH HE DESIRES TO WORK**

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), on January 18, 1965, advised that Dr. Harry Epstein of New York City desired to undertake a project of research and theoretical study which would involve a stay in the Soviet Union. In connection with this, Dr. Epstein had prepared and turned over to him several documents which were as follows:

Document #1

"I feel that theoretical work alone is insufficient in this period of ideological struggle between Socialism and Capitalism. At best it will be received with qualifications in the socialist medical world which is oriented to a large extent on Western capitalist views. It will be rejected as most Marxist theoretical works are rejected to-day by the capitalist medical world. A work composed of theory substantiated by practice will gain wider acceptance throughout the world and will serve as a guide post for future studies. Hence I would prefer working in a place where both theory and practice can be developed side by side. This can best be done in the USSR. As an integral part of the work I should like to develop and deliver a course of lectures to medical students and medical workers on the theory and practice of 'Marxist medicine' as it unfolds in the process of this project. My knowledge of Russian though limited at present would improve greatly so that I feel that in the course of six months in a Russian environment I could deliver these lectures without any help from an interpreter.

"Should the decision be made for me to work at first on the theory of the subject, I believe that this can best be done in the USA because of the availability of material in the English language, the proximity to the UN where necessary documents could be obtained, through the establishment of a correspondence with Soviet scientists and the receipt of scientific journals.

"In either event I think this is a full time job and I plan to give up my practice of medicine for a few years in order to devote myself completely to this work, and should my health permit it to return to my practice when the task is accomplished or when I can no longer be of value to the further progress of this work."

ENCLOSURE

100-423091-4582

Document #2

"DIALECTICS OF MEDICINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE"

Method of investigation:

A. Theoretical:

1. Historical survey
2. Philosophical problems in medical science
 - a. Hippocrates
 - b. Metaphysics, Idealism
 - c. Neo-Positivism
 - d. Pragmatism
 - e. Instrumentalism
 - f. Mechanical materialism
 - g. Dialectical materialism
 - Marx-Engels
 - Lenin
 - Pavlov
 - Michurin
 - E. D. Garber and others

B. Methodological Problems in Contemporary Medicine

Interrelationship of:

Biology
Chemistry
Physics
Mathematics
Cybernetics
Socio-economic sciences etc.

C. Practical:

**Application of Dialectic Materialist methods
in the study of physiology and pathology."**

In connection with the foregoing, Hall stated that he had discussed this matter with Dr. Epstein and is personally of the opinion that if something of this nature, as suggested by Epstein, could be worked out, it could be of great benefit both to the CP, USA and the CP of the Soviet Union. He also felt that it could result in immediate lectures and writings

by Epstein which would be of value. In view of this, he suggested that the documents be immediately provided to the CP of the Soviet Union with the recommendation that the Epstein matter be given consideration. They should be further advised that a CP, USA representative would discuss this matter in detail with representatives of the CP of the Soviet Union in the near future.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

ReNYairtel dated 1/22/65.

Reairtel on page 3, item 7, sets forth the contents of an inquiry transmitted through Solo channels to the Russians on 1/21/65 concerning a rumor that the World Youth Festival was being moved to Budapest from Algiers.

CG 5824-S* on 1/31/65 advised that in conversation with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 1/30/65 he was told by that individual, who had just returned from Moscow, that the Russians instructed him to inform the Party here that the World Youth Festival was "not being moved and that all stories are strictly rumor in this connection."

CG 5824-S* noted that he felt that the information provided by LIGHTFOOT was a direct response to the communication sent on 1/21/65.

1-3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-118

5 FEB 11 1965

ST-100

Approved: *[Signature]*
63 FEB 10 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F) (P)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/3/65

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated December 31, 1964.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds in possession of CG 5824-S*. Set forth below is such an accounting:

Balance of funds in possession of
CG 5824-S* as of December 31, 1964

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, American National Bank, Chicago,
Illinois.....\$32,000.00

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois..... 22,769.89

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois..... 150.00

- ②-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
 (1 - 100-134637) (SOLO)
 (1 - 100-128861) (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)



65 FEB 16 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ST-100

REC-118

100-428091-4584

FEB 11 1965

CG 134-46 Sub F

Additions

Solo

Money furnished by representatives of the CPSU, Moscow, late 12/64, representing reimbursement of fares and expenses to CP, USA in connection with 11/7 delegation to Moscow and money for care of ESTHER FOSTER, wife of deceased former Chairman, CP, USA (for details see CGairtel and informant's statement dated 1/12/65).....\$ 9,032.00

CP, USA Reserve Funds

None.

Disbursements

Solo

To GUS HALL on 1/3/65 money received from CPSU late 12/64 as reimbursement to CP, USA for fares of 11/7 delegation and money for medical cost of ESTHER FOSTER.....9,032.00

Balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of January 31, 1965

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, American National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.....\$32,000.00

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois..... 22,769.89

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit box, Michigan Avenue National Bank, Chicago, Illinois..... 150.00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 2/4/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYlet, 1/4/65.

The records of the NYO reflect the following transactions regarding Solo funds during the month of January, 1965:

Credits

On hand: 1/1/65 \$558,595.00

Debits

1/21/65 To ARNOLD JOHNSON for
CPUSA National Office
Expenses \$2,000.00

1/27/65 To LENA SCHERER for
CPUSA National Office
Expenses 20,000.00 22,000.00
\$536,595.00

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
- 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-128861 (CPUSA Funds, Reserve Funds) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-134637A (41)

JDO:mfd
(6)

ST-100

REC-118

100-428091-4585

FEB 8 1965

FEB 16 1965

memo to Sullivan
GS:PAH
2/9/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA
Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 9, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

May
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

My memorandum of 1/7/65 set forth in detail receipts and disbursements of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China during December, 1964. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with receipts and disbursements during January, 1965:

SUMMARY:

Total received from the Soviet Union 9/58 to 1/31/65.....	\$2,389,023.00
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 1/31/65.....	50,000.00
Grand Total received 9/58 to 1/31/65.....	\$2,439,023.00
Total disbursements to 1/31/65.....	1,847,658.11
Balance of Fund 1/31/65.....	\$ 591,364.89*

\$536,595.00 maintained by NY 694-S in New York City.

54,769.89 maintained by CG 5824-S* in Chicago.

DETAILS:

Total received from Soviet Union 9/58 to 12/31/64.....	\$2,379,991.00
Total received from Red China 2/60 to 12/31/64.....	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 12/31/64.....	\$2,429,991.00
Total disbursements to 12/31/64.....	1,816,626.11
Balance of Fund 12/31/64.....	\$ 613,364.89

Receipts during January, 1965..... 9,032.00**

**Received by CG 5824-S* in Moscow, Russia, from representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during Solo Mission 17 to reimburse CPUSA for travel expenses and care of infirmed CPUSA member.

REC 61

DISBURSEMENTS DURING JANUARY, 1965:

1/3/65 - To Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, of funds received from Communist Party of the Soviet Union to reimburse CPUSA for fares of 11/7/64 CPUSA delegation to Moscow and to cover cost of care for Esther Foster, wife of deceased former CPUSA Chairman..... \$ 9,032.00

100-428091
FEB 18 1965
(5)

CONTINUED--OVER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

51
Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad *Five*

DATE: February 10, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing *Down*

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 2/10/65, transmissions were intercepted by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- L*
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
 - 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
 - 1 - Mr. Downing
 - 1 - Mr. Newpher
 - 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv

(7)

REC 61

100-428091-4587

FEB 12 1965

FEB 13 2 10 PM '65

FIVE
65 FEB 16 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

RA
57
(IS) 100-428091
REC 61

4588
BY LIAISON

Date: February 8, 1965

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: WORKERS PARTY OF VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - VIETNAM

1/16/65
delivered
CJH

My letter to you dated January 11, 1965, captioned as above, set forth the observations of a ranking official of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union relative to the Workers Party of Vietnam.

Your letter of January 26, 1965, entitled "Departmental Interest in Intelligence Report from FBI Sources" inquired as to whether this Bureau is in a position to provide additional data that would make it possible to evaluate the accuracy of the source which furnished the information set forth in my letter of January 11, 1965.

Please be advised that no additional data is available at the present time. In the event such data becomes available in the future, you will be promptly advised.

Done
NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because referenced communications were so classified and instant communication by necessity refers to contents of referenced communications. Our letter to State of 1/11/65 contained information obtained by CG 5824-S* while in the Soviet Union on Solo Mission 17. Informant obtained this information from a Soviet official and it had to do with the struggle between the Soviets and Chinese for the control of the Workers Party of Vietnam.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:pah
(5) *pah*

Ru

65 FEB 16 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

LEB

WGS
WJL

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

RA
91
Legat, Ottawa

February 11, 1965

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CANADA

There are enclosed three copies of a letterhead memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" and captioned "Communist Party of Canada" which relates to various activities of the Canadian Communist Party.

You should furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to your source in the [redacted] preferably to [redacted]. At the time the memorandum is furnished to your [redacted] source, it should be emphasized that due to the sensitive nature of our sources it is essential that no distribution or use of our intelligence information be undertaken which would be likely to jeopardize the security of our sources. Your [redacted] source should also be told that the [redacted] principle is, of course, to be respected in the handling of the information in the enclosed memorandum.

b7D

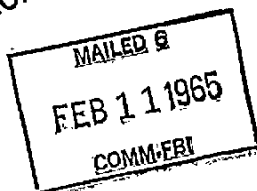
Enclosures (3)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review) (Enclosure)

WGS:pah
(6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE



65 FEB 16 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-20 / 100-428091-4589
19 FEB 12 1965
FBI

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

February 11, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shaw

Organization

The National Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada met in Toronto, Canada, January 16 through 19, 1965. William Kashtan, a member of the National Executive Committee and Organizational Secretary of the Canadian CP, was the unanimous choice of the National Committee to succeed Leslie Morris as the General Secretary.

Nigel Morgan, District Organizer in British Columbia, was transferred to the Canadian CP National Office in Toronto, where he will be a member of the National Executive Committee as well as National Legislative Secretary.

The National Executive Committee met prior to the National Committee meeting and a motion was passed condemning any tendency or efforts to liquidate the magazine, "Problems of Peace and Socialism," also known as the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement.

Youth Matters

Discussion on youth matters at the National Committee meeting was complicated because of the virtual elimination of the national office of the Young Communist League (YCL). The National Committee criticized itself for delay in working out a youth policy which resulted in the liquidation of the YCL. The following motions were made:

(1) Work among youth is a direct political responsibility of the Party. Concentration should be focused on local groups of young people as circumstances permit in each area. The YCL as an integrated national organization is to be abandoned.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

100-428091

ORIGINAL AND 2 COPIES TO
LEGAT, OTTAWA, BY LETTER

2/11/65, "COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA, IS-CANADA."

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

WGS:pah ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

100-428091-4589
FBI
WJ
WJ808

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

(2) Out of the development of diverse forms of activity groundwork should be laid for the development of an all-Canada youth organization at a later date.

(3) The Party youth director should be considered the CP spokesman in the youth field. Party youth committees should be established in main centers to work closely with the National Youth Committee of the Party to develop teenage groups, campus clubs and other forms of appropriate youth activity.

(4) Youth committees should, in the main, be composed of younger comrades. National and regional conferences on policy matters relating to youth should be held as needed.

(5) The Party should give full support to "Scan" to build up circulation among youth to bring the Party's ideas to youth. Success of "Scan" can insure a cohesive force in the efforts to develop a Canada-wide youth movement.

(6) A coordinating committee should be established at the national center to develop work and policy among communists on university campuses and to prepare a newsletter as well as other communications.

Propaganda

The National Committee adopted a resolution placing particular stress on the necessity for a systematic effort by the entire Party to win readers for the "Canadian Tribune," "Pacific Tribune" and "Combat" and new members for the Party, and instructed the National Executive Committee in consultation with Provincial Committees, to work out ways and means of implementing these objectives.

Education

The National Committee endorsed the decision of the National Executive Committee to undertake the organization of a national school in 1965.

Sino-Soviet Dispute

The National Committee supported the proposal for an international conference of communist parties and welcomed the decision to convene a meeting of a preparatory committee on 3/1/65 to lay the groundwork for such a conference. The National Committee was of the opinion that all communist parties which

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

participated in the 1957 and 1960 international conferences should attend the 1965 international conference when it is convened. In addition, the National Committee expressed the opinion that Marxist-Leninist Parties which were formed in those countries where no parties existed at the time of the 1960 conference should also be invited to attend. The National Committee hopes that existing difficulties and differences will be overcome through discussions in line with the principles of relations between fraternal parties and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

International Relations

The Canadian CP has been unable to obtain an invitation for a delegation to visit Cuba although it has been trying to obtain such an invitation from the United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba. The leadership of the CP of Canada feels that no relationship exists at the present time between the Canadian CP and the United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba.

The foregoing was furnished by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our sources, it is essential that the contents of this memorandum be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as sources in order to further protect his identity. Information extracted from CGairtels of 1/29/65, 2/1/65 and 2/2/65, all captioned "Solo, IS-C," which set forth results of discussions between CG 5824-S* with William Kashtan and Norman Freed, officials of the CP of Canada during the period 1/22-24/65.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following letterhead memoranda:

"Relations Between the Communist Party of Canada and United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba"

~~"Sonya Morris, Also Known As Mrs. Leslie Morris"~~

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 1/25/65 to SA WALTER A. BOYLE.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "~~SECRET~~" since they contain information furnished by CG 5824-S*, a very highly placed source furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement. Unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein would, by its nature, tend to identify CG 5824-S* as the source, thereby jeopardizing the security of this source and thus adversely affecting the national interest.

③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(5)

3 FEB 15 1965

Approved: *MA*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 FEB 23 1965

CG 134-46 Sub B

The information set forth, in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was obtained by the source during the period 1/22-24/65 in Toronto, Canada, during the course of discussions with WILLIAM KASHTAN, recently elected General Secretary of the CP of Canada.

In order to provide additional security to the source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1965

~~SECRET~~

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CANADA AND UNITED PARTY OF THE SOCIALIST
REVOLUTION OF CUBA

On January 25, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It was learned during January, 1965, that at that time the leadership of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada were of the opinion that no relations of any type existed between their Party and the United Party of the Socialist Revolution of Cuba. The CP of Canada has been unable to obtain an invitation for a delegation from their Party to visit Cuba although they have been trying to obtain such an invitation for some time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-4590

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1965

~~SECRET~~

SONYA MORRIS,
ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. LESLIE MORRIS

On January 25, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

It was recently ascertained that Sonya Morris was deeply affected by the recent death of her husband, Leslie Morris, former General Secretary of the Communist Party (CP) of Canada. She did not return to work until the third week in January, 1965. Since the death of her husband, Sonya Morris has not been staying at her own home but has been residing at 120 Quebec Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, phone 767-6235.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-428091-4590

ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 2/5/65, on the instructions of GUS HALL, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets through the secondary channel, ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, several microfilmed messages, some of which were partly coded. The messages are as follows:

(1) A partially coded message:

"Central Committee,

"The following is a most serious proposal by our comrade Doctor Harry Epstein on the research and theory of medicine. Please give these proposals your most serious consideration and let me know of your decision. My personal opinion is that this could be an important contribution to USSR.

"As you will note too that Dr. Epstein is willing to devote a number of years to this.

"Your immediate answer would be appreciated both by me and by Comrade Epstein.

Gus Hall"

The following part of instant message was prepared by Dr. Harry Epstein (Bufile 100-413553):

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AMR)
- 1 - NY 134-91-Inv. (#41)
- 1 - NY 100-134637 (#41)

JDO:IM
(10)

REC-47

100-428091-4591

3 FEB 15 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 FEB 13 1965

"DIALECTICS OF MEDICINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Method of Investigation:

"A. Theoretical:

1. Historical survey
2. Philosophical problems in medical science
 - a. Hippocrates
 - b. Metaphysics, Idealism
 - c. Neo-Positivism
 - d. Pragmatism
 - e. Instrumentalism
 - f. Mechanical materialism
 - g. Dialectical materialism
 - Marx-Engels
 - Lenin
 - Pavlov
 - Michurin
 - E. D. Garber and others

"B. Methodological Problems in Contemporary Medicine:

Interrelationship of:

Biology
Chemistry
Physics
Mathematics
Cybernetics
Socio-economic sciences etc.

"C. Practical:

Application of Dialectic Materialist methods
in the study of physiology and pathology.

"I feel that theoretical work alone is insufficient in this period of ideological struggle between Socialism and Capitalism. At best it will be received with qualifications in the socialist medical world which is oriented to a large extent on Western capitalist views. It will be rejected as most Marxist theoretical works are rejected today by the

"capitalist medical world. A work composed of theory substantiated by practice will gain wider acceptance throughout the world and will serve as a guide post for future studies. Hence I would prefer working in a place where both theory and practice can be developed side by side. This can best be done in the USSR. As an integral part of the work I should like to develop and deliver a course of lectures to medical students and medical workers on the theory and practice of 'Marxist medicine' as it unfolds in the process of this project. My knowledge of Russian though limited at present would improve greatly so that I feel that in the course of six months in a Russian environment I could deliver these lectures without any help from an interpreter.

"Should the decision be made for me to work at first on the theory of the subject, I believe that this can best be done in the USA because of the availability of material in the English language, the proximity to the UN where necessary documents could be obtained, through the establishment of a correspondence with Soviet scientists and the receipt of scientific journals.

"In either event I think this is a full time job and I plan to give up my practice of medicine for a few years in order to devote myself completely to this work, and should my health permit it to return to my practice when the task is accomplished or when I can no longer be of value to the further progress of this work."

(2) This message was partially coded:

"Central Committee, Communist Party Soviet Union

"These are corrections that should be added to the last message we sent you re: Trade Union Delegations which should be invited to USSR in the latter part of April.

"We wish to emphasize that there will not only be one (1) union such as the Hospital Workers unions but many unions will be represented and ALSO that of these various unions LEON DAVIS is Secretary of 1199 (local). He is but one of the compositions of leaders of these various unions.

NY 100-134637

"We wish to call to your attention that these delegations will pay their own fares both to USSR and return to United States BUT that it would be essential that when they are in USSR that the inner travel and hotel expenses be paid by the USSR Trade Unions whose guests they will be--we cannot stress this enough to you for it's most important.

"And the final correction that these Trade Unions do NOT WANT TO BE ANNOUNCED AS OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS. ALSO IMPORTANT that they be invited by the CENTRAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS OF USSR.

Morris Childs-Gus Hall"

With respect to the above message, see New York airtel 1/22/65 reporting correspondence between the CPUSA and the Soviets regarding the delegation of the Hospital Workers Union who wish to visit the Soviet Union.

(3) The following message was partially coded:

"Central Committee, Communist Party Soviet Union:

"Isidore G. Needleman will go to Moscow within next few days on matters of interest to clients whom he represents in U.S. While there, on my instructions, he will discuss with you several matters of concern to our Communist Party. I refer to several important questions one of which concerns Mary Kaufman.

"He is paying his own fare to USSR and return, and will not burden you with private matters of interest to his clients. In view of his physical handicap and fact that his funds are limited, I should appreciate your extending to him every possible assistance. Please meet him upon arrival in Moscow, where he will remain for only a few days. Also, please cooperate with him in making contact with the Polish Embassy at their Embassy in Moscow.

"I know that in your courteous and fraternal manner you will take care of our Needleman. Accept also my personal thanks, and those of our National Board for the hospitality shown to our National Board members during their visit to USSR.

Gus Hall"

NY 100-134637

(4) The following message which was in plain text is a schedule prepared by NY 694-S* with respect to contact by walky-talky with the Soviets:

<u>"Month</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Time</u>
February	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
March	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Friday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
April	Monday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Wednesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
May	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
June	Monday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Wednesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Friday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
July	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
August	Monday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Wednesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
September	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
October	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Wednesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Friday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
November	Monday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
December	Tuesday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.
	Thursday	8:18 A.M. to 8:28 A.M.

Jack Brooks"

NY 100-134637

(5) This message was partially coded:

"Urgent

" From February 17, 1965 to March 8, 1965,
I will not be available for the Needleman
channel or for personal contacts or contacts
by drops. If anything for Gus Hall or any
emergency use radio only repeat radio only.

Jack Brooks"

The above refers to the fact that by reason of his physical
condition, NY 694-S* plans to be in Puerto Rico between 2/17/65 and
3/8/65.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/10/65

ReBulet dated April 15, 1964.

ReBulet advised that CIA was interested in all material on the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and instructed that such material received by CG 5824-S* be furnished to the Bureau.

In accordance with the foregoing, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau two Xerox copies each of the following issues of the "Trade Union Press," the International Bulletin of the WFTU:

- 1) Issue No. 21, November, 1964, Fifth Anniversary Special;
- 2) Issue No. 24, December, 1964;
- 3) Issue No. 1, January, 1965.

AGENCY CIA 1 cc of searchmail (3)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2/12/65
HOW FORW. 8-144
BY RCP/6cm

1 cc 813RB
②-Bureau (Enc 6) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(3)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

65 FEB 20 1965

FEB 15 1965

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

Date: 2/11/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 2/10/65, there was received at a New York mail drop a partially-coded letter from BEATRICE JOHNSON, CPUSA liaison in Cuba, addressed to NY 694-S* for transmittal to the CPUSA.

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of the plain text of the aforesaid letter.

"M.C." in the said letter refers to MORRIS CHILDS; [redacted] refers to [redacted] and "RABINOWITZ" refers to VICTOR RABINOWITZ (Bufile 100-336105).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

- 1-81381
 1 - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM AM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb
 (7)

ENCLOSURE

FEB 17 1965

Approved: [Signature]
 65 MAR 3 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

January 22, 1965

Dear Jack:

Your letter of December 22nd was received exactly one month later - at the same time I had one from Prague from M. C. It was not dated, but judging from the material it was infinitely faster than the Leslie Morris way. That is most important at this time when things are happening fast and I am in a good position to react and send information. Let us try another way - Moscow or Prague.

In this way it does not have to go through Cuban channels and that is a guarantee of time saving. Be sure that the letters are dated and numbered, so I could test it better. There is much going on in this part of the world. The meeting of all the Latin Americans recently concluded opens the way for good relations all around, and it seems to be our chance; but we must react quickly and effectively. That can also help us to a better relations with Cuba, for they will have to stabilize both a policy and form of such relations with all.

I have sent cable "Worker" communique and proposed our Party join in propositions. Correspondence on this can go directly to Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. I have sent address of those earlier. For Venezuela send to me as well as for all centrals. Of course, if there is a good relation with Mexico, the Centrals can be better and quicker reached that way, but here it is surer and goes back the same way.

M. C. told me of the international action on the Mc Carran Act. What can I do? Send latest material. I will try to fit it into the international thing suggested by the meeting of all South American Parties. Give me opinions and suggestions on this. By the way, today I received by air mail from Moscow "Worker" for January 3rd with Gus Hall's greeting for January 2nd. I had it translated and brought to press. Glad to have it, but why it did not come out with the others I don't understand. It must be at the other end. Let's check how things are being sent to Cuba.

About the student-youth I have not heard anything, but I have seen Rabinowitz hanging around here for weeks, probably arranging for another batch of students for coming July 26th. This must be avoided at all costs. If I would get an official letter from editors, I could certainly arrange for an invitation. I'm sure that students are not wanted, but in absence of student-youth they will accept them.

Classified by G3
Declassify on: OADR
SP2TH/aw 2684

100-428091-4593

XERO
COPY

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COPY

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

M. C. has written about vacation and consultation for Spring. By the time you get this and answer, Spring will have turned into Summer, the quota exhausted, and I'll be out of luck. How will it be done? Let the Moscow people inform me - it is quicker surely. But for a vacation without possibility of consultation, I would rather wait for summer when the heat is unbearable. Now it is cooler, and a person can catch up with a lot of work and study, which is for me anyway a horrid trial in the summer months. If I could be spared the August and September time, it would be wonderful. In July I cannot leave; it is an important month here.

M. C. wrote that some one will answer the Robert Williams manifesto. Let them send it directly to the Mexican journal. I have spoken to editor here about the matter, and they will surely publish it. Robert Williams is here against his usual slander. He left his children in China and is unhappy that Africa did not invite him. So he will let it out on us. I know the P.U.R.S. don't want him, but they are stuck.

Indicated in letter of January 14th that an old-timer who was in Mexico during many years will be put on trial here for high treason for his long years in service of CIA. This has no direct effect on other long-timers, but gives weapon to antis. It is a bad business, and the trial will be a hot forum. All depends on how Castro handles the thing. Naturally, the cap. press is trying to spill it over on all, but I doubt if it will succeed at this stage. There is high spirit in Cuba, work is good, and old-timers making outstanding contribution in provinces. I just returned from tour and can testify to this. It will throw some suspicion, and surely can be used.

Please explain to Gus that [redacted] is doing all right; she has a good trade learned in East Germany, and will surely get work as soon as she is settled. Let him not be against her step. She has talent, and wants a chance to study and work. She will not be a burden to anyone. Yes, thank you, I received many things I needed badly. [redacted] will send me what I need in the future. Thanks for giving her a lift. As to Elmer Johnson, she met him at Molly's and wrote that she had the impression that he was O.K. in the Party, for I had told her what Jack informed in Cuba. He was happy to see her and treated her well, and so she responded. It is natural. How could the kid know any different?

Well, all the best to all of you. Keep close in touch. I will have many things in the coming weeks.

All the best,

Bea

REC-15

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/11/65

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plaintext or code)
 Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
 (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

2 Anderson

On 2/11/65, there was received at a New York mail drop a letter to be transmitted to GUS HALL, from WILLIAM KASHTAN, newly elected General Secretary of the Canadian CP.

Canada

There is attached hereto a Xerox copy of the aforesaid letter.

l

- 143-181318
- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM AM)
 - 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637 - (41)

100-428091-4594

REC 70

EX-101

FEB 17 1965

ACB:msb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 MAR 5 1965

Special Agent in Charge

2
Feb. 9th. 1965.

Dear Herbert:

You probably read the report of the American-Canadian Committee which recommended the establishment of a continental market based on free trade. One of the Government spokesmen here opposed it and correctly so, and one can assume he was speaking for the Government in this connection. However, coming on top of the proposed continental trade arrangement vis a vis autos it indicates a trend towards integration on the part of sections of monopoly interests which bears watching.

I see that Reuther has not taken too kindly to the auto. agreement. His support is rather qualified and hedged in with demands for protection of the jobs of US auto workers which is both understandable and correct.

We will be doing a bit more work on the problem, but clearly, continental ~~xxxx~~ free trade would further subordinate the Canadian economy to that of the US and lead inevitably to a further process of absorption.

I thought in this connection that it might be useful to issue a joint statement on the subject but tactically and otherwise it be be premature at this stage. More immediately there may be more value in developing our respective positions while emphasizing the need for stronger forms of solidarity by labor and the turn on both sides of the border.

Any comment you may have on the question of continental free trade will be welcomed. In this connection you may have by now read the material we adopted here and may have also seen our mutual friend. Opinions on the material too, would be welcomed.

Latest events internationally show a rather dangerous situation in the make. We are doing what we can to stimulate widespread action against aggression.

All the best and keep in touch.

as ever,

~~Declassified on 07~~

Classified by ~~_____~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

100-428091-4594

XERO
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COPY

ENCLOSURE

2/16/65

4
Airtel

1 - Mr. Shaw

To: SACs, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)
New York (100-134637)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

6
SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 2/10/65 (no copy to New York) which advised that CG 5824-S* has solidified plans for his departure on Solo Mission 18 and expects to leave Chicago en route to the Soviet Union on 2/19/65.

It is noted that an article appearing in the "Washington Post" of 2/14/65, captioned "Meeting of 26 Communist Parties Reported Put Off for Two Months," states that Soviet sources in East Berlin reported that the preparatory meeting of 26 communist parties has been postponed from March 1, 1965 to May 1, 1965. No reason was given but the Soviet sources reportedly stated the decision was definite. The Soviets sources were reported as having stated that the prime purpose of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin's Far Eastern trip was to persuade at least one Asian Party, the North Vietnamese, to attend the preparatory meeting and that the time was too short to have expected the North Vietnamese to be in Moscow by March 1st.

In view of the foregoing, CG 5824-S* should be contacted to determine if informant has any information relative to the postponement of the Editorial Commission meeting and whether this development will have any effect on informant's plan to depart for the Soviet Union on 2/19/65 as presently scheduled.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:pah
(6)

MAILED 6

FEB 16 1965

COMM-FBI

REC-137

100-428091-4595

10 FEB 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

REC-5 (IS) 100-428091 -4596
EX-103

BY LIAISON

Date: February 9, 1965

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

To: Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

TO Lt. Col. John
Adams
2/12/65
JTD

Reference is made to the letter of Lieutenant Colonel John B. Adams, Directorate of Special Investigations, dated February 4, 1965, requesting to be advised if downgrading action can be taken with respect to the following "Top Secret" documents which this Bureau has furnished your office.

Letter dated January 17, 1964, enclosing memorandum dated December 31, 1963, entitled "History and Development of the Sino-Soviet Rift." (OSI File TS 64-5)

Please be advised that because of the sensitive nature of the sources who furnished the information contained in the aforementioned "Top Secret" documents, the documents are not at this time to be downgraded.

WGS:pah
(5) *pah*

NOTE:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Relet indicated that our letter and memorandum are still controlled by OSI as "Top Secret," however, OSI desires to ascertain if the documents can now be downgraded. The information in these

58 FEB 23 1965

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

NOTE CONTINUED:

documents was obtained by NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* and pertain to the Sino-Soviet dispute. The 1/17/64 letter transmitted the 12/31/63 memorandum and summarizes it. The downgrading of these documents could place the security of our informants in jeopardy; therefore, OSI is being informed that Downgrading action is not to be taken. Classified "~~Confidential~~" because relet is so classified and outgoing by necessity makes reference to information set forth in relet.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: February 15, 1965

FROM : Mr. W. G. Shaw

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This memorandum outlines the material developed during Solo Mission 17 and will assist in locating pertinent data within the Solo file.

DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION

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AKAHATA (Publication of CP of Japan).....	1/4/65	4425
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AMENDOLLA, GIORGIO (CP of Italy).....	1/6/65	4445
ARISMENDI, RODNEY (CP of Argentina).....	1/3/65	4421-26
BART, PHIL (CPUSA official re travel in USSR).....	1/12/65	4496
BELIKOV, (FNU) - (Soviet official).....	1/5/65	4428
BIRCH, HANS (E. German official).....	1/5/65	4434
BLAIR, FRED (CPUSA official re bookstore).....	1/7/65	4457
BRAZIL (CP OF).....	1/6/65	4451
[REDACTED] (Soviets want info re him).....	1/18/65	4537
CANADA (CP OF).....	1/8/65	4467
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Relations with United States.....	1/6/65	4447
CHOU, EN-LAI (Chinese Premier).....	1/3/65	4422
CHERNIK, (FNU) - (Czech official).....	1/8/65	4468
CODOVILLA, VICTORIO (CP of Argentina).....	1/5/65	4431
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COSTA RICA (CP OF).....	1/8/65	4467
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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA		
Funds from Soviets.....	1/12/65	4497
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CROSSCURRENTS PRESS.....	1/8/65	4457
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CUBA.....	1/5/65	4438

100-428091

65 FEB 22 1965
(3)

CONTINUED--OVER

3 FEB 18 1965

REC-18 100-428091-4597
ENC. 1

Memorandum to Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
 Re: SOLO
 100-428091

	<u>AIRTEL</u>	<u>SERIAL</u>
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CP of.....	1/7/65	4465
Visa procedures.....	1/15/65	4522
DENNIS, EUGENE, JR.....	1/12/65	4499
DENNIS, PEGGY.....	1/6/65	4448
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EAST GERMANY.....	1/12/65	4501
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EDITORIAL COMMISSION MEETING (Moscow).....	1/3/65	4423
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EISLER, GERHART (E. German).....	1/5/65	4437
EISMAN, HARRY (Former American in USSR).....	1/7/65	4462
ESCALANTE, ANIBAL & CESAR (Cubans).....	1/5/65	4432
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FRANKFELD, PHIL (CPUSA).....	1/8/65	4457
GALAMISON, MILTON A. (Soviets desire to invite).....	1/7/65	4458
GARVIN, VICKI (In Peking, China).....	1/12/65	4498
GHIOLDI, RUDOLFO (CP of Argentina).....	1/5/65	4431
GIBBONS, JOHN.....	1/12/65	4495
GLUEKHOFF, ROLFE (E. German official).....	1/5/65	4434
GOLDSTEIN, LEONARD.....	1/7/65	4464
GREEN, GIL (CPUSA official).....	1/13/65	4520
GOODLAND, (FNU) - (Resides in San Francisco).....	1/18/65	4540
HALL, GUS (Article on Sino-Soviet rift).....	1/6/65	4454
HERTE, LUTHAH (E. German official).....	1/5/65	4434
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IVANOV, YURI (Soviet official).....	1/12/65	4495
JANDIK, MILOSLAV (Czech official).....	1/8/65	4468
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JOHNSON, BEATRICE (CPUSA official in Cuba).....	1/6/65	4448
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KOMKIN BOOKS (Washington, D. C.).....	1/8/65	4457
KORIANOV, VITALY (Soviet official).....	1/13/65	4516
KOTZMAN, LADISLAV (Czech official).....	1/8/65	4468
KOUCKY, VLADIMIR (Czech official).....	1/7/65	4465
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LAMB, EDWARD (Soviets' interested in him).....	1/19/65	4535
LASTOVICKA, BOHUSLAV.....	1/8/65	4468
LATIN-AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTIES		
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 b7C

Memorandum to Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
 Re: SOLO
 100-428091

	<u>AIRTEL</u>	<u>SERIAL</u>
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LITTLE, MALCOLM X..(Visited Peking, China).....	1/13/65	4521
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	1/15/65	4538
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NELSON, BURT (CPUSA official visiting Moscow).....	1/12/65	4496
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SIGA, YOSHIO (CP of Japan).....	1/4/65	4424-25
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TAYLOR, WILLIAM C. (CPUSA official visiting Moscow)	1/12/65	4496
TIMOFEEV, TIMUR (Son of Eugene Dennis).....	1/6/65	4448-49
	1/13/65	4520
TORMEY, JAMES (CPUSA official visiting Moscow)....	1/12/65	4496
TRADO, M. (CP of Chile).....	1/4/65	4426
TYNES, (FNU) - (Resides in Moscow).....	1/7/65	4463

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 b7c

Memorandum to Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
Re: SOLO
100-428091

	<u>AIRTEL</u>	<u>SERIAL</u>
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	1/6/65	4448
VIEIRA, GILBERTO (CP of Colombia).....	1/4/65	4426
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VLADIMIR (LNU) - (Soviet Secret Service).....	1/19/65	4533
WEST, JAMES (CPUSA official visiting Moscow).....	1/6/65	4448
	1/12/65	4496
WILLIAMS, ROBERT (In China).....	1/5/65	4433
WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.....	1/7/65	4460-69
	1/13/65	4516-19
ZEITSOV (FNU) - (Soviet official).....	1/8/65	4457

ACTION:

None. File for record purposes.

CDB

REC-33

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)~~SECRET~~Classified by 1-484
Declassify on: OADR
CR 77 CIV 999

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel to Bureau, cc: Chicago, dated 2/5/65,
reflecting on page 4 thereof that ISIDORE C. NEEDLEMAN would
go to Moscow within the next few days on matters of interest
to clients in the USA and that while there, on the instructions
of GUS HALL, he would discuss several matters of concern to
the CP.

NY 694-S* has advised that in Moscow NEEDLEMAN will
discuss with the Soviets a plan for the CPUSA to purchase a
travel agency in New York City, the said agency allegedly
being operated by an individual who is related to DANIEL RUBEL,
Kings County CP Organizer and Manager of the Jefferson Book
Store in New York City (Bufile 100-410492). According to
GUS HALL, MAX WEINSTEIN of the Chicago CP is currently working
in New York with HALL with a view to purchasing the aforesaid
travel agency for the sum of \$20,000.00. According to HALL,
this agency reputedly does a million and a half gross business
per year.

HALL stated that the above-mentioned travel agency
would be owned by the CPUSA National Office, which would

- 1 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb
(7)

ST-100

REC-33

3 FEB 18 1965

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 FEB 22 1965

~~SECRET~~

Wim

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-134637

receive all the profits from the operation of the said agency. It is anticipated that SI GERSON, CPUSA functionary, will operate the travel agency in behalf of the Party.

NY 694-S* further advised that the CPUSA is also interested in setting up a "parcels for Russia" business which would also be a Party-controlled operation. This operation, however, as NY 694-S* has ascertained from ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN, is jeopardized by the fact that the Soviets allegedly already have given an exclusive contract for a "parcels to Russia" business to "The Globe Company" of Philadelphia. P.

NY 694-S* has been informed by NEEDLEMAN that he recently went to Washington in company with an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation to advise the Commercial Attache of the fact that The Globe Company had obtained an exclusive contract from the Soviets for conducting a "parcels to Russia" business. NEEDLEMAN allegedly informed the Commercial Attache that other parcel companies were being put in an "outrageously unfair position" by reason of the Globe Company's having been given an exclusive contract for gift parcels. NEEDLEMAN also allegedly informed the Soviet Commercial Attache that by having granted the exclusive contract to the Globe Company, there was also involved a breach of contract by Vneshparceltorg, the Soviet company.

According to NEEDLEMAN, the Soviet Attache listened and took notes, and at the conclusion of the interview stated that he was in general agreement with NEEDLEMAN's protest. He said he would write to Vneshparceltorg and suggest that NEEDLEMAN go to Moscow to explain the situation.

Reairtel also reflects, on page 4, that NEEDLEMAN would discuss in Moscow several important questions, one of which concerned MARY KAUFMAN.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-134637

NY. NY 694-S* advised that, according to GUS HALL, MARY KAUFMAN, the CP attorney, has never been satisfied with retainers she has been given by the Soviets. It was HALL's intention that NEEDLEMAN discuss with the Soviets the possibilities of employing MARY KAUFMAN in a type of business from which the Soviets are currently making a profit. According to HALL, if a Soviet family desires that an elderly relative come to the USA, the Soviet Government issues a visa for the travel of such a person and the person's travel is arranged by an agency which charges about \$1,000.00 for its services. This business, according to HALL, is lucrative both for the agency and for the Soviet Government. It is HALL's thought that MARY KAUFMAN might become associated with some such business.

\$

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

Date: 2/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

ReCGairtel dated 3/18/64 captioned as above.

On 2/11/65 CG 5824-S*, through a mail drop maintained by him in Chicago, received a communication from NORMAN FREED, CP of Canada representative to the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, Prague, Czechoslovakia, written in open code and which was as follows:

Feb. 7th

Dear Mr. Good:

Hope you and your good wife are in good health. It was very nice seeing you both. I am back at work and as busy as ever.

I talked to Topper and his friends about the matter of the little debt coming to you. They were under the impression that this was taken care of by our manager.

1-401-81378
3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-33

ST-100

3 FEB 18 1965

Approved: *mg/az*

65 FEB 24 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

I explained that it was not and now steps have been taken to adjust the matter through our manager and it will include all back payments. I believe it was 324.48 per month.

The new topper arrived and I think it is going to fit quite well. Seems to be up-to-date.

This will be all for now. Will keep in touch. Best regards to Perch and his family and other mutual friends. Would appreciate hearing from Perch. My wife sends her best to both of you, and sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness for the gift.

As ever,

Bass.

The foregoing communication was translated by CG 5824-S* and his translation was as follows:

Dear CG 5824-S*:

Hope you and your wife (CG 6653-S) are in good health. It was very nice seeing you both in Toronto. I am now back at work in Prague at my job at the "World Marxist Review" and as busy as ever.

I talked to the Editor-in-Chief of our magazine as well as to others here in Prague about the matter of the little debt coming to the CP, USA as reimbursement for the monthly mailing of the "World Marxist Review" to VIPs and others. They were under the impression that this had been taken care of by our manager at Progressive Books in Toronto. I explained that it had not been and now steps have been taken to adjust this matter through our Toronto manager and it will include all back payments. I believe it was \$324.48 per month.

The new Editor-in-Chief of the "World Marxist Review" has now arrived in Prague and I think he is going to fit in quite well. He seems to be quite well qualified and up to date on international ideological matters.

CG 134-46 Sub B

This will be all for now. I will keep in touch. Best regards to NY 694-S* and his family and other mutual friends. I would appreciate hearing from NY 694-S*. My wife sends her best to both of you, CG 5824-S* and CG 6653-S, and sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness for the gift you brought to her in Toronto.

As ever,

NORMAN FREED

For the information of the Bureau and New York, the matter referred to in paragraph 2 relating to the mailing in the U.S. of the "World Marxist Review" and payment therefor by the "World Marxist Review" was the subject of previous discussion which is set forth in reairtel and enclosed informant's statement, pages 4 and 5.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	
DeLoach	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 16, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 2/16/65, the New York Office furnished the text of two messages the informant desired to send and requested that they be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv

(8)

REC-33

ST-100

100-428091-4600
3 FEB 18 1965

65 FEB 24 1965

2/16/65

HUB AND WIFE CAN OFFICE FEBRUARY #20#. PLEASE HAVE OFFICE NE
ST CASHIER ISSUE LUGGAGE TO HAROLD JULES, JENKA JULES, HARO
LD JULES, JENKA JULES, FOR HOTEL, BIRCH.

b6
b7C

HUB WILL ANSWER REGARDING COPEX COPEX

IN HOTEL...

14116-18463-79995-33418-45376-49825-97553-86181-18005-67161-

80987-38764-28658-67922-98934-94238-35240-90415-13187-75779-

18632-32029-46583-94325-11334-99399-13762-16918-92312-53155-

64821-26942-89220-85669-30205-34616-66194-45396-66983-30972-

57714-25112-82027

26551-53076-31553-30967-12286-08032-45801-81514-23708-30352-

52634-28286-22242-27038-51839-69012-78839-34924-95984-27593-

18830-51596

100-428091-4600
ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Retel call 2/9/65 from SAC M. W. JOHNSON to Section Chief FRED BAUMGARDNER, Internal Security Section.

This will confirm telephonic authorization furnished by Mr. BAUMGARDNER during retel call for the expenditure of funds itemized below in connection with the 18th Solo Mission.

On 2/8/65 CG 5824-S* advised that he had then solidified plans for his departure on this Mission and expects to leave on 2/19/65. He will be accompanied by his wife, CG 6653-S, who will be able to assist him both with his recurring health problems and with the concealment of notes and documents as well as provide more secure cover for him during his travels in Western Europe. Set forth below are the estimated expenses which are being advanced to CG 5824-S* per the above authorization.

First class air transportation,
Chicago to Moscow, and return.....\$2,600.00

3 FEB 23 1965

Hotels, meals, transportation,
tips, miscellaneous expenses
for approximately 5 days in
Western Europe, enroute and
return from USSR..... 300.00

1-813RB
3-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(4)

cc Detachment &
retained in Bomber Unit
2/11/65

5- STAW

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 FEB 26 1965

CG 134-46 Sub B

Purchase of new luggage not
previously used for Solo
Mission.....\$ 125.00

Purchase of new clothing not
bearing laundry, dry cleaning,
or other marks of any nature..... 250.00

Legal fees for execution of
power of attorney, letters of
direction, wills, etc. 50.00

Excess baggage charges which
will be substantial based upon
previous experience on Solo
Missions..... 50.00

TOTAL \$3,375.00

In view of the fact that CG 5824-S* anticipates that the 18th Solo Mission will be of approximately six weeks' duration at a minimum, Mr. BAUMGARDNER also authorized advance payment to CG 5824-S* of \$2,250.00 which is the normal payment to CG 5824-S* for services and expenses for the period 2/15 - 3/31/65. This is necessary in view of the fact there are certain continuing expenses for the informant even though out of the country such as rent, telephone bills, etc.

Mr. BAUMGARDNER also authorized SA RICHARD W. HANSEN of the Chicago Office to accompany CG 5824-S* to the point of his departure from the U.S. which at this time is tentatively expected to be New York City. The purpose of SA HANSEN's travel is to render to CG 5824-S* whatever assistance may be necessary and to obtain from the informant such last minute information as he may receive.

During retel call and by this airtel the Bureau is requested to consider selection of targets in which the Bureau is interested for which CG 5824-S* should be alert during the 18th Solo Mission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BA
Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: February 17, 1965

FROM: *C. F. Downing*

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 2/17/65, transmissions were intercepted by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv

(7)

REG-3

100-428091-4602

3 FEB 23 1965

65 FEB 26 1965

ST
wa
DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

FEB 12 1965

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP-R
(OO: NEW YORK)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO
DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN INASMUCH AS BY ITS
NATURE SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-S*, A
VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS
OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN NY 694-S*, IT SHOULD NOT BE
INCLUDED EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
OF A REPORT.

As the Bureau is aware, NY 694-S*, on 11/18/64,
received \$100,000 from VLADIMIR CHUCHUKIN, his Soviet principal.
This money consisted of 600 \$100.00 notes, 1400 \$20.00 notes
and 1600 \$10.00 notes.

When the above \$100,000 was broken down into Federal
Reserve Districts and series, the following was disclosed:

A	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>Boston</u>
1934		2
1950		2
1950A		7
1950B		1
1950C		2
Total		14

- 4- Bureau (RM)
(1- 100-428091) (SOLO)
(1- 100-3-63) (CP, USA FUNDS)
1- New York (100-134637) (SOLO)
1- New York (100-74560) (CP, USA FUNDS)
1- New York

GAP:mv1
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 15 1965

FEB 18 1965 M H

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-1110

NY 65-17696

<u>B</u>	<u>New York</u>
1928A	2
1934	13
1934A	24
1950	23
1950A	23
1950B	84
1950C	65
1950D	<u>100</u>
Total	334

<u>C</u>	<u>Philadelphia</u>
1950	2
1950B	3
1950C	<u>3</u>
Total	8

<u>D</u>	<u>Cleveland</u>
1950	2
1950B	<u>3</u>
Total	5

<u>E</u>	<u>Richmond</u>
1934	1
1950A	5
1950B	4
1950C	9
1950D	<u>2</u>
Total	24

NY 65-17696

<u>F</u>	<u>Atlanta</u>
1928A	1
1934	1
1934A	1
1934C	1
1950	6
1950B	2
1950C	5
<u>Total</u>	<u>17</u>

<u>G</u>	<u>Chicago</u>
1928A	1
1934	3
1934A	3
1934C	1
1950	8
1950A	3
1950B	11
1950C	7
1950D	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>41</u>

<u>H</u>	<u>St. Louis</u>
1950A	1
1950B	6
1950C	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>8</u>

<u>I</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>
1934C	1
1950A	1
1950B	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>

NY 65-17696

J Kansas City

1934	1
1950A	1
1950B	1
1950C	<u>2</u>

Total	5
-------	---

K Dallas

1934B	1
1950	3
1950A	3
1950B	12
1950C	<u>10</u>

Total	29
-------	----

L San Francisco

1934	6
1950	10
1950A	3
1950B	21
1950C	28
1950D	<u>3</u>

Total	71
-------	----

\$20.00

A Boston

1950	3
1950A	3
1950B	1
1950C	<u>5</u>

Total	12
-------	----

NY 65-17696

B New York

1934A	3
1950	17
1950A	42
1950B	65
1950C	62
1950D	<u>73</u>

Total	262
-------	-----

C Philadelphia

1934B	1
1950	3
1950A	2
1950B	3
1950C	<u>1</u>

Total	10
-------	----

D Cleveland

1950	6
1950A	13
1950B	5
1950C	11
1950D	<u>2</u>

Total	37
-------	----

E Richmond

1950	7
1950A	20
1950B	9
1950C	20
1950D	<u>14</u>

Total	70
-------	----

NY 65-17696

F Atlanta

1934C	1
1950	3
1950A	5
1950B	5
1950C	<u>15</u>

Total	29
-------	----

G Chicago

1950	10
1950A	17
1950B	9
1950C	10
1950D	<u>5</u>

Total	51
-------	----

H St. Louis

1950	3
1950A	7
1950B	3
1950C	<u>2</u>

Total	15
-------	----

I Minneapolis

1950B	<u>4</u>
-------	----------

Total	4
-------	---

J Kansas City

1950	4
1950A	6
1950B	8
1950C	<u>6</u>

Total	24
-------	----

NY 65-17696

K Dallas

1950	1
1950A	7
1950B	4
1950C	4
	<u>1</u>
Total	16

L San Francisco

1934A	1
1934B	1
1934C	1
1950	75
1950A	665
1950B	40
1950C	45
1950D	42
	<u>1</u>
Total	870

\$10.00

A Boston

1934	5
1934A	1
1934C	1
1934D	1
1950	22
1950A	14
1950B	20
1950C	62
	<u>1</u>
Total	126

NY 65-17696

B New York

1928A	1
1934A	6
1934B	4
1934C	2
1934D	1
1950	65
1950A	85
1950B	113
1950C	214
1950D	<u>115</u>
Total	606

C Philadelphia

1934	1
1950	7
1950A	7
1950B	32
1950C	23
1950D	<u>1</u>
Total	71

D Cleveland

1950	3
1950A	6
1950B	23
1950C	22
1950D	<u>1</u>
Total	55

E Richmond

1934A	1
1950	3
1950A	7
1950B	4
1950C	41
1950D	<u>21</u>
Total	77

NY 65-17696

F Atlanta

1950	2
1950A	8
1950B	31
1950C	24
1950D	<u>1</u>

Total	66
-------	----

G Chicago

1934A	2
1950	23
1950A	40
1950B	59
1950C	90
1950D	<u>20</u>

Total	234
-------	-----

H St. Louis

1950A	1
1950B	8
1950C	<u>5</u>

Total	14
-------	----

I Minneapolis

1950A	1
1950B	6
1950C	<u>1</u>

Total	8
-------	---

NY 65-17696

<u>J</u>	<u>Kansas City</u>
1950	6
1950A	3
1950B	5
1950C	<u>10</u>
Total	24

<u>K</u>	<u>Dallas</u>
1950	3
1950A	1
1950B	10
1950C	<u>13</u>
Total	27

<u>L</u>	<u>San Francisco</u>
1928A	1
1934	3
1934A	2
1950	84
1950A	83
1950B	26
1950C	49
1950D	<u>45</u>
Total	293

From the total of 600 \$100.00 notes, the NY FRD was the highest with the number of notes originally issued from that FRD with 334 (55.6%).

Concerning the total of 1400 \$20.00 notes, the San Francisco was the highest with the number of notes originating from that FRD with 370 (62.1%).

NY 65-17696

With regard to the total of 1600 \$10.00 notes, the New York was the highest with the number of notes originally issued from that FRD with 606 (37.8%).

When the above currency was compared against the list of money which was issued to the Soviets in NY and WFO, no identification was effected.

When this money was compared against the index of CP and Soviet bloc espionage money maintained in the captioned case, patterns of sequence were observed with money previously recovered from the Soviets and subsequently furnished to the CP, USA on the date indicated.

The asterisk denotes the currency furnished to the CP, USA, on 11/18/64, by the Soviets.

\$100

Series 1950B

<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Recovered From</u>	<u>Date Recovered</u>
B10451043A	Soviet Exchange Money, NYC	6/12/64
B10451052A	*	
B10451769A	CP	3/27/63
B11223081A	Soviet Exchange Money, NYC	4/12/63
B11223665A	Soviet Exchange Money, NYC	5/17/63
B11223693A	*	

NY 65-17696

The above is set forth for the information of the Bureau. It is noted that the dates, 9/16/59, 9/29/59, 12/9/59, 5/16/60, 8/25/60, 9/7/60, 2/12/61, 6/10/61, 10/23/61, 4/25/62, 1/16/63, 3/17/64, 4/7/64, 8/5/64, were other instances when the Soviets furnished currency for use of the CP, USA.

Mention is also made to the fact that there were no identical notes included in the \$100,000 when inserting said notes in the NY currency index.

The NYO is of the opinion since a large percentage of \$20.00 originated from the San Francisco FPD, this was money set aside by the Soviets for clandestine purposes.

Information concerning comparison against the index is not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum without Bureau authority.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 10, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Row
(6221 IB)
- 1 - Mr. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *WCS*
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Marlin Johnson called during the late afternoon of 2/9/65 concerning the forthcoming travel of CG 5824-S* to Moscow, Russia, on Solo Mission 18. Informant is to be a member of the delegation from the Communist Party, USA, scheduled to attend the Editorial Commission meeting in Moscow on 3/1/65, to prepare for an international meeting of all communist parties during the Summer of 1965.

Johnson advised that CG 5824-S* was preparing to proceed on this travel with his wife, CG 6653-S, and would leave Chicago on 2/19/65. Johnson stated that it would be necessary to advance informant \$3375 to cover first class air travel abroad and return, plus meals, hotels, excess baggage and other incidental expenses. Informant will make a detailed accounting when he returns from the 18th Solo Mission and will return funds not expended. Johnson also requested authority to advance the informant prior to his departure from Chicago the sum of \$2250 to cover six weeks' payments for services.

Because of the activity in this case and the many problems surrounding this informant's travel abroad, Johnson urged that Special Agent Richard Hansen, who handles CG 5824-S*, travel with informant and informant's wife to the departure point for their travel abroad in order to handle any last minute Bureau instructions with the informant and to assist informant in his last minute preparations.

ACTION:

In view of the importance and urgency of this matter, I authorized SAC, Johnson to advance \$3375 to CG 5824-S* for the purpose indicated and also to advance him the informant's payments for six weeks amounting to \$2250. I also approved SA Hansen's travel with informant, but told Johnson to furnish the Bureau more specifics on this when the time comes, and what the informant's departure point 100-428091

WGS:pah
(7)

65 FEB 26 1965

REC-3

FEB 24 1965

*see next of special
escort. One side leads to N*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SENT BY COLD TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

105 AM EST ^{URGENT} 2-20-65 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- AND CHICAGO

/CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON --- ENCODED/

FROM NEW YORK 1 P

OSOLO. IS DASH C.

CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S ASTERISK AND CG SIX SIX FIVE THREE
DASH S DEPARTED NEW YORK CITY EIGHT PM, FEBRUARY NINETEENTH SIXTY FIVE
ON TWA TO COMMENCE EIGHTEENTH SOLO MISSION. SOURCES SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVOKIA VIA PARIS APPROXIMATELY FOUR PM FEBRUARY TWENTY
INSTANT.

END

WA FOR RELAY LRA AND RELAY

FBI WASH DC

REC 8

100-428091-4604

EX-114

MAR 1 1965

cc-Mr. Shaw

65 MAR 3 1965

RELAYED TO CG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 18, 1965

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

CG 5824-S* who is departing for Moscow on 2-19-65 contacted the Chicago Office and stated it would be disastrous to his security if, in his absence, any newspaper columnist published a story of the National Committee Meeting which was held in New York City on 2/13-15/65. CG 5824-S* pointed out that he was in attendance at this National Committee Meeting and any publicity concerning the meeting would cause the Soviets to question him closely since he was in attendance and they are constantly alert to determine whether the U. S. Government could possibly have any knowledge with respect to the Solo operation.

Our informant specifically requested that, if possible, we prevent Victor Riesel from printing an article about this meeting. You will recall on a previous occasion Riesel came out with an article while NY 694-S* was abroad and our informant's security was placed in severe jeopardy.

In view of the vital importance of the Solo operation to the Bureau and CG 5824-S*' concern for his security, it is suggested that if Mr. DeLoach feels his liaison with Riesel is sufficiently close, he consider contacting Riesel and without revealing our purpose, attempt to prevent Riesel from writing an article concerning the recent National Committee Meeting.

It is hoped that no other newspaper columnist with whom the Bureau has close contact prints anything concerning this National Committee Meeting.

ACTION:

If you approve, it is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to Mr. DeLoach for appropriate action.

FJB:chs
(6)

65 MAR 5 1965

REC 8

100-428091-4605

MAR 2 1965
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED

*I am not in accord with
asking any favor of Riesel.
I am not in accord with
asking the Chicago Office to
get in a report on this.*

*I doubt this
can be done
2/20*

*Handled by
Mr. DeLoach with
Mr. Tavel 2/19/65*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA
Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : *MH/* SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SUBJECT: *SOLO*
IS - C

DATE: February 24, 1965

ReBulet dated April 15, 1964.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, there are enclosed herewith two xerox copies of "Bulletin No. 2, Trade Union Press, International Bulletin of the Trade Union and Working Class Press," published fortnightly by the World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The above items are being furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to the Central Intelligence Agency in accordance with referenced Bureau letter.

1 cc 813 RB
② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:sck
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 enc to
AGENCY *CIA*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FLDN. *2/26/65*
HOW FORN. *0-14 f*
BY *RCP/kms*

REC-61

100-428091-4606

3 MAR 2 1965

EX. - 109



65 MAR 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

RE: SOLO
IS - C

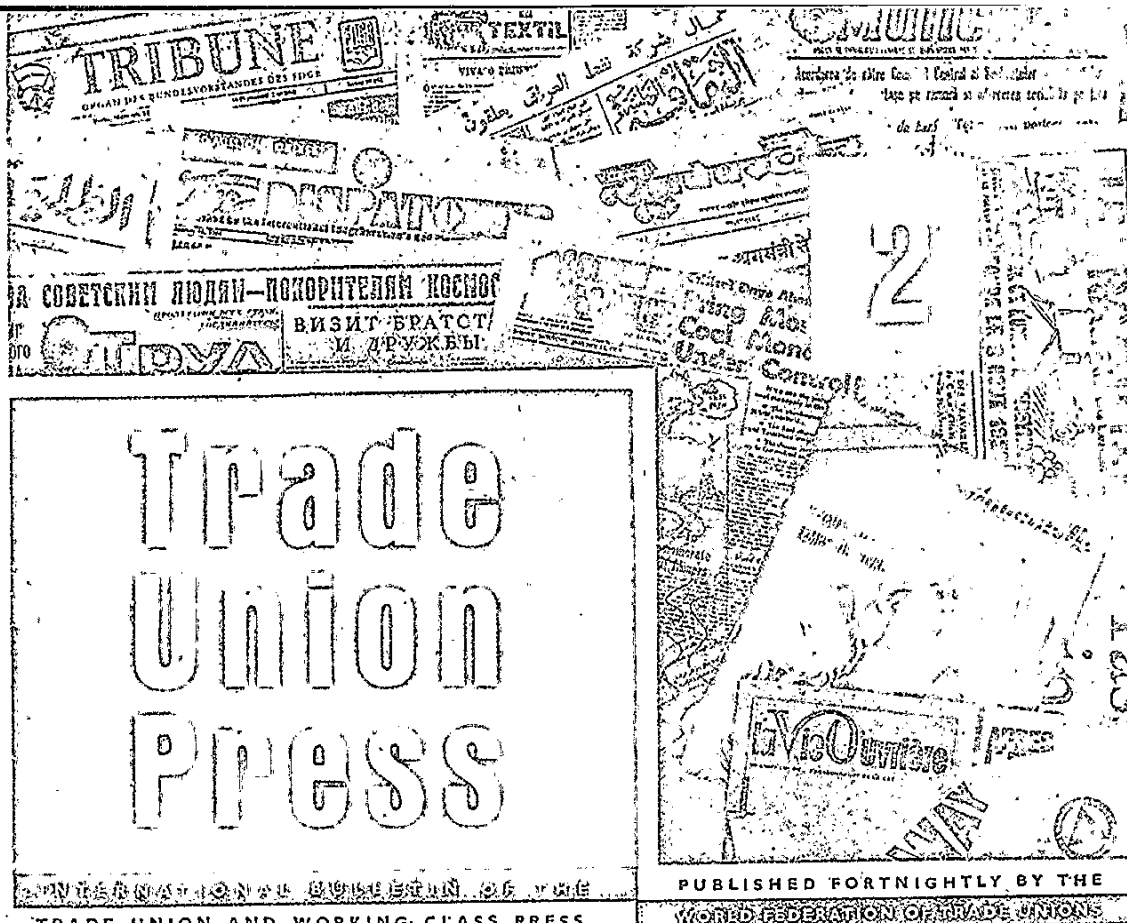
Two (2) xerox copies of "Bulletin No. 2,
Trade Union Press, International Bulletin
of the Trade Union and Working Class Press."

Bufile 100-428091
CG 134-46 Sub B

Letter dated 2/24/65



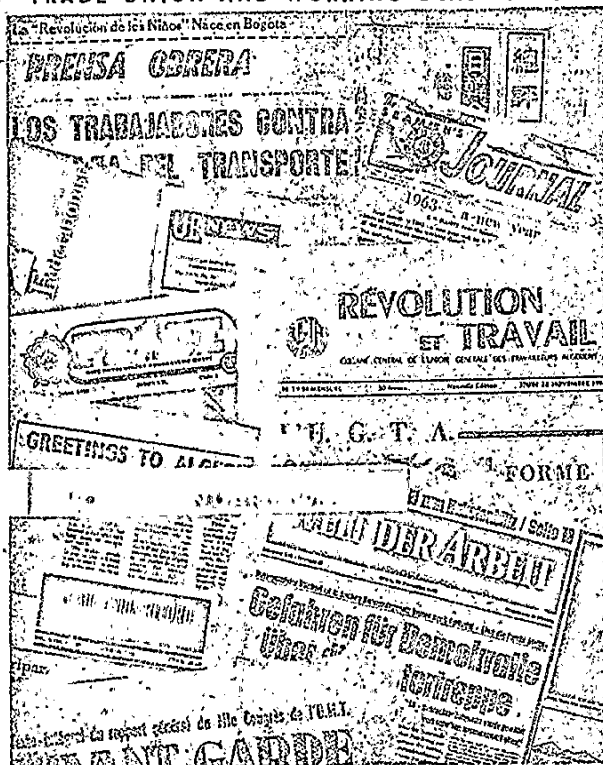
100-428091-4606



Trade Union Press

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE
TRADE UNION AND WORKING CLASS PRESS

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY THE
WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS



★ ★ ★

- Leipzig — Conference
Conclusions 2-4, 11
- Italian, French
Union Agreement 6-8
- Entente Concordiale 8
- Look at Cuba 9-10

★ ★ ★

CLOSE WORKERS' RANKS TO RESIST MONOPOLIES

— SAILLANT

Extracts from the concluding remarks by Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, at the 2nd Plenary Conference of the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and United Action against the Monopolies, held in Leipzig from December 14 to 17, 1964.¹

The World Trade Union Committee against the Monopolies, a consultative body to promote united action, corresponds to the need of the moment... as a centre of national and international activities. Consequently, its usefulness is being confirmed and, inevitably, trade union organisations, not members of the WFTU but impelled by the need for struggle against the monopolies, are moving along a similar road to ours. Little by little they are approaching our position to the degree they think best, not only to resist the pressure of the monopolies, but to go on the offensive in order to win further democratic, economic and social rights for the mass of the people and for the working class, from the monopolies. That is the situation today. Our slogan is displayed on the wall of this hall: "Let us oppose the alliance of the monopolies with the alliance of the workers and trade unions of the world". This motto is becoming reality and it is up to us to translate it into daily practice.

"resolution on the internal organisation of the work of the committee". According to democratic procedure I think we should remit the proposal of our Rumanian brothers to the Permanent Committee which is envisaged in the draft document distributed. In the Permanent Committee we shall consider the proposal of our Rumanian brothers and undoubtedly arrive at a general agreement. It will be easy to find a title for documents on which there is general agreement:



... We are meeting here in Leipzig, in the German Democratic Republic... Is it not symbolic that we meet... in this part of Germany where historic experiences are being accumulated by the workers; to dispense with the power and leadership of the monopolies. The people of the German Democratic Republic, by their constructive work, are building a modern state, economically speaking, which on an international and world scale is ready to compete with any other as regards the quality and quantity of her production.

The Albanian delegation has proposed an amendment to specify the nature and significance of the World Trade Union Committee. I suggest that the proposal of our Albanian brothers should also be remitted to the Permanent Committee, and here again I am almost sure that after examining the matter there, we shall arrive at a general agreement.

The Rumanian delegation has made another proposal. It suggests to work out immediately a programme for action. (Louis Saillant then pointed out that this proposal is already contained under point 3 of article 11 of the draft statutes, and continued):

I cannot undertake any final and firm commitments on behalf of the Permanent Committee. The Committee itself must decide, but I believe it will do its utmost to accommodate the Rumanian delegation.



On the rules

... For several months the Temporary Commission — either in commissions or working groups — has been busy drawing up rules... The discussion in these bodies has shown general agreement on the broad outlines and on the nature of the rules, so that the Temporary Commission is able to observe agreement between the unanimous adoption of these rules and the general approval expressed here in the plenary session.

Two amendments were moved. Our Rumanian brothers asked us not to call it "rules". They would prefer a

The Presidium of the Plenary Conference proposed to transform the Temporary Commission elected last year, which has been working for one year, into a Permanent Committee so that it may get down to work as soon as possible. This decision was taken unanimously by the Presidium.

¹ Of Trade Union Press No. 23/1964 and 1/1965

Preparation of the Conference on Trade

Concerning the report dealing with the preparation of a World Trade Union Conference on the Expansion of World Trade, we note that there has been general agreement on the ideas it contained. This report did not claim to be anything but a working paper for this conference, as well as for your national centres and in the Trade Unions Internationals, adding to those already at their disposal. It now seems that this objective which we had in mind when preparing the report, has been achieved. Various brothers have praised the tenor of the report. I for my part would like to comment on the high standard of the discussion as compared with that at the 1962 and 1963 conferences.



At this point we can say that in 1965 the Permanent Committee could prepare a plan for the organisation of an International Trade Union Conference on World Trade which is expected to meet in 1966.

In 1965 a trade union event will take place which can help us to make considerable headway in the preparation of this World Conference in the spring of 1966. This event will be the 8th World Trade Union Congress in Warsaw in October 1965. We should not have the slightest doubt about the role the 8th World Trade Union Congress can play in the preparation of the Conference.

About the discussion

The consultations here have been democratic, everyone stated his opinions freely and in a fraternal spirit, and I should like to thank those who have made comments and criticisms of the report I presented. I should like to thank them for the manner in which they put forward their comments. There is no reason why we should always agree on everything. The more new forces will join the World Trade Union Committee, the more new organisations will take part in our future discussion, organisations that by their origin, their aims and their methods of work, will add original and specific ideas which will have to be taken into account. That is what unity means.

Unity cannot be achieved with the formula: "Do as I tell you and unity is established". This would be a coerced unity. To believe that unity will be established by telling one's neighbour: "You must think as I do and we shall have unity" does not mean to advance on the road toward unity. On the contrary this would be a setback to unity.



I felt that certain brothers expressed the fear that by consolidating our anti-monopoly drive we shall fall a little into some kind of economism, that we shall forget to fight the most aggressive imperialism, American imperialism, and that we shall tone down the mass character of the anti-colonialist struggle.

I think it would not be logical to cast the slightest doubt on our profound anti-imperialist convictions. We have entered a period when we shall have to perfect our methods in the anti-monopoly struggle. We shall make fewer statements and be more incisive. We think that we must move the anti-monopoly struggle into that field where the monopolies are most powerful. And dialectically this will bring us into those economic spheres where this power is born, where it grows and consolidates. It is not accidental that the political independence of young national democratic states and the sovereignty of these states is sometimes unstable. The power of the monopolies prevents the economic sovereignty of these countries from asserting itself.

For a genuine programme of action

On this subject I should like to thank the CGIL and the French CGT from this rostrum for the contribution they have made by their agreement of December 8 to the advancement of the anti-monopoly drive in Western Europe.

These two trade union confederations, which are the two pillars of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the six Common Market countries, concluded an agreement which, we can rest assured, will have far-reaching consequences particularly in the German Federal Republic. It will also have consequences in Great Britain.



We must admit, brothers, that last year it would probably have been somewhat difficult for these two WFTU affiliates to sign such a document. But the meetings here, in the World Trade Union Committee against the Monopolies, in the Temporary Commission, at congresses and WFTU meetings have helped our two national centres to arrive at his bilateral agreement. Two national centres, among the most important in the capitalist world, pointed the way to work out a genuine programme of action.



We may hope that similar agreements on anti-monopoly action are reached also in other parts of the world. I don't know how our friends from SOHYO and SOBSI feel about the bilateral CGT-CGIL agreement. But if, at some future date, an agreement of this type were to be reached in South-East Asia and in the Far East, between SOHYO and SOBSI, naturally not a mere copy of that which applies to Western Europe, but adapted to the requirements of the Far East and the anti-monopolist struggle there, I believe that we could consolidate the anti-monopoly drive at the rank-and-file level. In any case, I am certain that the solidarity and power of the demonstration of unity are such that the CGT-CGIL bilateral agreement will be followed in other parts of the world, and this is something we can only welcome.

© cont'd on page 11

GREECE

The demands of the 115



THE "115" are against any government intervention in the trade union sphere. They demanded and continue to demand from the government the elimination of its repressive machinery and fraud and the creation of conditions necessary for the free functioning of the unions and free elections. This is possible if the new law is applied democratically.

The "115" consider the question of the composition of the Trades Union Congress a question of prime importance. The Greek working class has the lowest standard of living of the European countries. The responsibility for this situation rests squarely on the previous governments, on the employers and the (government-appointed) leadership of the TUC.

The existing groups in the trade union movement are today the following:

- 1) The group of Makris, with no influence among the workers. Some of its members are vocal in their support of the Government Party so as to retain their office.
- 2) The group of Theodorou-Trimafillakis, which represents the right wing of the trade union movement.
- 3) Kiriokopoulos — without any backing or trade union standing, trying to find support among the Makris or the Theodorou group.
- 4) The group called "For democratic change of the trade unions". It was originally composed of honest leaders, many of them coming from the "115", and later hamstrung by the Makris supporters who entered the organisation. This group is favoured by the Government.
- 5) The organisations called the "115" represent the strongest force and have mass backing: more than 500 unions, of which 420 are affiliated to various trades councils, to federations and to the TUC, 80 of them were expelled or excluded, others are new unions which had affiliation to "Makris" refused. The "115" are not affiliated to any political party, they fight for a free and democratic movement and for winning the workers' demands. Among the leaders of "115" are people with different political opinions of the left, centre and right, but they work together for the common objectives contained in the Declaration of June, 1964.

The preparation and the convening of the 15th Congress of the Greek TUC should be the joint work of representatives of all groups. It is necessary to exclude from the Provisional Leadership those responsible for the abnormal situation existing today in the trade union movement.

The Provisional Leadership of the TUC, in which the "115" should be represented in proportion to its strength, should faithfully apply the new law (4361-64) and particularly:

- 1) assure the affiliation of all organisations, without exception, to trade councils, federations and to the TUC;
- 2) abolish all anti-democratic

provisions in the statutes of the organisations;

- 3) convene the 15th Congress a year from now;
- 4) defend the demands of the workers;
- 5) act for the restoration of trade union rights and freedoms.

The "115" regard the affiliation of the Greek TUC to the ICFTU as an accomplished fact notwithstanding that various leaders of the ICFTU have come out in favour of Makris. The "115" are for trade union unity on a national scale and support every effort for unity of the world trade union movement.

TURKEY

TURKISH RAILWAYMEN'S FIGHT

from

LE PEUPLE

journal of the CGT (France)
November 16

THE railway workers in Turkey have been fighting for a whole month against the Rail Management and the Minister of Transport. The decision to strike, taken recently by their federation, is part of the general movement sweeping Turkey and will most likely lead to important results.

The strike, which was to start on October 18, had to be postponed following a decree of the Council of Ministers that the strike would be "harming national security". The fact of the matter is that the Council of Ministers has legal power to demand three months' notice (as the 90 days Taft-Hartley law in the USA), if they consider the strike "dangerous to the security or the well-being of the nation". In the interim the affected industrial organisations may demand the cancellation of the decree by lodging an appeal with the State Council.

The Trade Union Federation of the Railway Workers, including more than 40,000 members, issued strike notices for two reasons:

- 1) The railway management's refusal to grant the demands for higher wages because of the alleged deficit of the railways;

- 2) An old dispute between the management and the Federation on the status of the railways' clerical staff, which the management regarded as falling under the status of civil servants and public employees. Until last year civil servants and public employees did not have the right to form trade unions, and the management, by adopting this policy, wanted to prevent a large part of the railway workers from organising themselves.

From a legal point of view, it is the Minister of Labour who was and remains competent to decide the status of the staff, and therefore also of those categories which had the right to organise recognised in 1955, a position which the State Council ratified in 1962.

○ cont'd on page 10

LATIN AMERICA

Integration and role of trade unions

THE increasing attempts of imperialism to introduce a regional programme do not show a uniform pattern. Backwardness, underdevelopment and the unequal growth in the individual countries of Latin America are in themselves an obstacle which prevents imperialism from adopting a common approach. To this we must add the terrible burden of a backward agriculture and the remnants of semi feudal forms of land-ownership, in other words, the existence of big landed property. We must, furthermore remember the contradictions between imperialism and emerging Latin American capitalism. It is nevertheless obvious that all Latin American countries, with the exception of Cuba, are more or less following the capitalist road of development and are in the grip of imperialist domination.

Economic instruments of imperialism

In such a situation economic integration appears to many statesmen in Latin America a historic alternative for the consolidation and protection of national capitalist interests, as a means of creating new markets and to co-exist side by side with American imperialism within the present system. True, this is an idyllic view of the given situation, because American imperialism supports and encourages integration by doing everything to keep a grip on all orders. So far the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Area are useful instruments for the imperialists.

The Programme of the Alliance for Progress is of a more general nature. It is much more a political than economic programme. The Alliance for Progress nevertheless has a share in the imperialist economic programme and is a tool of penetration.

However, the basic instrument of American imperialism is the International Monetary Fund by which the United States hopes to control the financial and currency policy of the various governments and above all impose an "income policy" on the whole of Latin America. In other words a series of measures devised to prevent, by a control system at the top, the free formulation of wage claims. It can be said that so far this policy has been highly successful in Latin America. It is equally obvious that the stronger the trend towards a crisis, the more the governments will attempt to freeze wages and salaries as a fundamental deflationary measure which will worsen the im-

From



Editorial in the journal of the
Permanent Congress of Latin American Workers (No. 9 - 1964)

poverty of the working people, and which only the better organised and more determined groups in the labour movement can resist, but never the majority of workers and even less the non-organised if there is no solid trade union unity.

International co-operation and organisation

The trade unions in Latin America would be making a mistake if they thought they could solve this problem in isolation. The only solution is to rely on international co-operation and organisation. To this end they must reinforce a useful body such as the Permanent Congress of Latin American Workers.

We believe that there are other ways of advancing on the road towards trade union co-operation. We are referring to the proposal to hold regional trade union conferences for the various branches of industry, and exchanges of experience and impressions between national centres.

ARGENTINA VIOLATES T.U. RIGHTS

On December 14, Louis Sallant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, sent the following telegram to Arturo Illia, President of the Republic of Argentina:

THE World Federation of Trade Unions protests energetically against the arbitrary arrest of Brother José Alonso, General Secretary of the CGT, the Argentinian trade union centre, for taking part in the struggle of the Argentinian workers and trade unions to solve their most urgent problems.

The arrest represents a flagrant violation of trade union and democratic rights and liberties, and is a grave attack on the Argentinian trade union movement.

In the opinion of the Argentinian TU leader, public pressure succeeded in having him released on remand, while the prosecution continues. Brother Alonso, speaking to a delegation of the MUOS (Movement of Unity and TU Coordination) that came to see him, declared: "It is the first time that the new amendments of the penal code, dealing with ideological crime, have been applied. This, in fact, is what we are accused of."

• All cartoons and illustrations in this issue are by ESCARO of VIE OUVRIERE the French T. U. weekly



FRENCH AND ITALIAN CONCERT ACTIONS, POLICIES

Joint Cor
CGIL -

FRANCE

December 11 — a curtain raiser

On December 11, France, at a standstill for 24 hours, had to drink its morning coffee by candle-light. Deserted railway stations and schools, closed offices and administrative buildings... Three million workers, all government employees, organised one of the greatest nation-wide united actions.

DECEMBER 11, 1964 The workers have written another splendid page in the history of the French labour movement. It seems the government had not expected this. It did not believe this could happen. This is how it all began: At the start every sector went into action separately. National railways, the Electricity Service, the civil servants, the post and telegraph service and so on. On November 8, 1963 the civil service, the PTT and the public services came out together. Then on March 18, 1964, the entire public sector struck together with all nationalised and a few other industries.

On December 11, 1964 further headway was made. The entire public and nationalised sector stopped work, supported by a massive part of private industry. December 11 was incomparably more powerful than March 18.

Was the Government surprised? They must be naive...

They did not even notice that for the first time the trade union confederations called jointly an economic strike (in addition to the struggles for liberties and against the OAS). They did not

By Georges Frischman, General Secretary of the CGT union of post and telegraph workers, member of the Administrative Council of the CGT, in la Vie Ouvrière, December 23, 1964.



notice that the FO had issued its first strike call... since 1948, since its formation!

Now let us reply to the strikers' legitimate question: "What next?"

Already the trade union confederations are reaching agreement. A first meeting of the CGT, CFDT (CGTC) and CGC unions in the public and nationalised branches took place on December 15, only four days after the strike.

A systematic plan for action emerged from the discussion. The struggle is being revived on a local plane, as there are also local

The delegations of the Confederal Bureau on December 8, 1964. In a cordial and fraternal atmosphere on problems concerning the defence of in common Market countries.

The two delegations agreed on the necessity of the working class and the trade unions in the to bring this about.

They noted the positive changes that have taken place in the ICFTU, where an attitude favouring the working class is emerging more clearly and where, as a result, ostracising the CGIL and CGT, which changes in this sense are taking place in the

The CGT and the CGIL reaffirmed the urgency of an alliance of the trade unions of the Six Countries by the concerted attack and alliance of the workers of all the Six Countries of the workers of Italy and France is inconceivable representative trade union centres of their countries.

To contribute to the development of this initiative at a number of concrete decisions:

The CGT and the CGIL will intensify their efforts to insist on their being admitted to the time right, not only as the most representative but also to lend greater force and authority to the

Several measures designed to reinforce the relations were decided on: regular meetings for the measures thought necessary; joint study of the relations between the monopolies of the various Countries with a view to developing a co-ordinated struggle by these monopolies; and strengthening the relations of the two Confederations.

The two Confederations will concert their efforts with the trade union organisations of the respective combines, industries, will pursue their efforts to reach agreement with the interest of the effective defence of the working

problems. This demonstrates that the fighting spirit still runs high.

What forms are the actions after December 11 expected to take? Will there be further 24 or 48 hour strikes? Or rolling strikes hitting industry by industry — one day the railways, the next the Postal Services, then the Electricity Supply, then the civil service, then the schools and so on?

All we can say today is that agreement is being reached and that further actions will take place if the government persists in its refusal to consider the demands formulated.

UNIONS

ITALY

Longest strike of railmen

communiqué

— CGT

At the CGT and the CGIL met in Paris on December 15, 1964, they exchanged experience and information and the unity of the workers in the Com-

mon Market countries and the means

of a broad development of united action by Six Common Market countries and the means taken place in some trade union centres affiliated to the struggle against the policy of the monopolies. In fact, there is a growing desire to end the practice of the urgently needed common front. Organisations affiliated to the ICFTU.

It is the need of united action by the working class, without any exception, confronted as they are by the monopolies. This united action must inevitably be effective and it is obvious that the effective participation of the workers without the presence of by far the most important — the CGIL and the CGT.

Indispensable unity, the two delegations have ar-

reached joint actions and will take the necessary measures with the Common Market bodies, which is their legitimate trade union centres of France and Italy, but with trade union representation in these bodies.

Internal collaboration between the two Confederations, an exchange of opinions and the taking of common positions, and the financial link-up of the Six Countries, and American monopolies, struggle of the workers of the Six Countries employing joint action between the industrial and region-

initiatives favouring a rapprochement and an action of the Six Countries, whatever their international relations, federations and regions. The CGT and CGIL with the other trade union confederations in the working class and people of the Six Countries.

THE Central Committee of the Italian Railwaymen's Union (SFI) — CGIL which met in Rome from October 5 to 8, 1964 decided to issue strike notices for October 20, 1964. This strike has been the longest since 1921. The meeting, organised on December 3 with representatives of the Government to settle the conflict ended in failure.

With a budget of 7,000,000,000 lire, 25 thousand millions could be allocated to meet the demands of the railwaymen... It is worth considering that by refusing to grant these 25 thousand million lire, the Government by now has incurred a loss of 80 thousand millions as a result of the strike.¹

The fact that both the ICFTU and UIL unions are backing the main demands, shows how justified they are. The Commission set up to study the problems of the railway company evidently arrived at no solution. In the view of the trade unions, this commission was nominated by the Government merely to drag things out.

The Government's answer was always the same: first of all to reform the railway structure, and then to make good the existing deficit. Only then could it be possible to speak of a new classification of

¹ In order to break the strike the Government mobilised thousands of buses and cars and recruited strike breakers to drive them.

² CISL, Christian Trade Union Centre (ICFTU) and UIL, Social-democratic Trade Union Centre (ICFTU).

Extracts from an article from

la rassegna sindacale

Journal of the CGIL

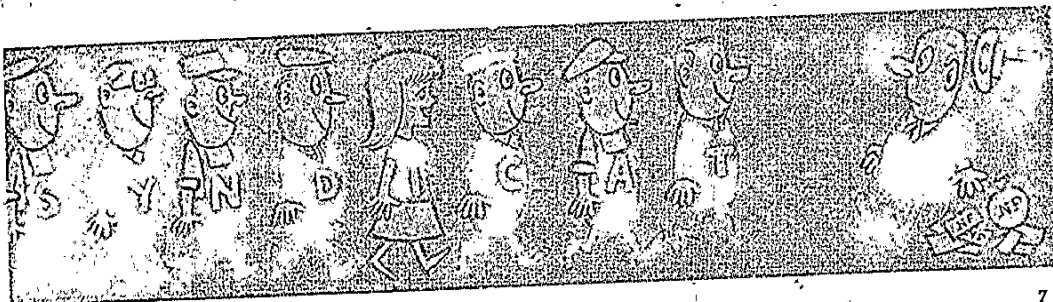
November 14, 1964.

categories. The Commission had consultative status only, the Government reserving a final decision. The conclusions of the Commission were to be presented in March 1965.

The plan to "make the railways pay" has already resulted in the elimination of 800 jobs on the rails. Besides, the Government has made it known that if the railways are to show a profit before the demands of the unions are met fares will have to go up. This measure is most unpopular and the railwaymen refuse to be made the scapegoats as wanted by the Government.

The Commission in question, which is permanent will in the future perhaps serve to study the problems of railwaymen and the question of the structural reform but at the present juncture it serves only to delay the demands of the workers from being met.

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FRANCE - GREAT BRITAIN

L'ENTENTE CONCORDIALE

Under this heading, Mr. Clive Jenkins, ASSET General Secretary, writes in "Tribune", the London weekly of December 11th:

AT the historic Anglo-French trade union technicians' meeting this week the warmth of feeling for Britain was marked from all sides whether led by Socialists, Christians, Communists or Independents. They prefer us to either the Americans or the Germans... It is now clear that our airlines — and our defence forces — do not provide a big enough home-based market for our aerospace industry. But the British and French initial home demand together might be big enough. We are going to have to think very hard about this...

ITALY — cont'd.

From

il notiziario

Supplemento mensile a "La Tribuna dei Ferroviari" organo del SFI-CGIL
 Direzione: via Roma - Via Venezia 54 - Tel. 497.738 - 114 ogni L. 20

December 5, 1964.
 Monthly supplement of
 "La Tribuna dei Ferroviari"
 organ of the SFI-CGIL

Where do we stand now?

The Secretariat of the SFI has charged its representatives in the three sub-commissions of the Main Commission not to accept any decision if the following demands are not met:

1) The railwaymen to have more say in the running of the railways and participation in the management of public transport.

2) Democratisation and decentralisation of the managing bodies of the Railway Company and strengthening of the social character of its management.

The decision of the Minister of Transport aiming to withdraw the disciplinary measures taken against the railwaymen during the strike was favourably received by the union but they protest against a circular still in force which authorises the deduction of half a day's pay for a ten minute strike. The union also asked the CGIL to make representation to the Government so that no measures be taken to declare illegal a strike of workers employed in the public sector.



The following item is taken from the ICFTU PRESS AND RADIO SERVICE of December 10

CONCORD MUST GO ON

— UNIONS

BRITISH and French trade union leaders representing workers connected with the Anglo-French project for building the Concord supersonic airliner met in London on 7 December 1964 and declared themselves in favour of following the Concord project through to a successful commercial conclusion. The decision to hold a London Conference of union representatives to discuss the Concord project was made at a preliminary meeting in Paris on 24 November 1964, soon after it had been learned that the new British Government had decided to review the project.

At their meeting in London leaders of four French and three British unions agreed to bring pressure to

bear on their governments to persuade them to strengthen their collaboration in the Concord and other technical fields and to establish firm joint managerial and costing machinery. The unions were firmly opposed to any American involvement in the project and also rejected as a solution the participation of other European countries. A further meeting of the British and French trade union representatives for joint discussions will be held in February.

The British trade unions involved in the talks were: the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians, the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians' Association and the Association of Scientific Workers. The French organisations represented were: the Confederation of Supervisory Staffs (CGC), the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), the French Confederation of Democratic Workers (CFDT), and the French trade union federation — Force Ouvrière. The British delegation was headed by Clive Jenkins (ASSET) and the French by Roger Lepeyre (Force Ouvrière).

1 The Concord project is a joint Anglo-French government sponsored undertaking, and about 5,200 workers are involved on both sides of the channel in the project, which is conservatively estimated to cost £ 340 million. 45 Concord airliners are under contract.

ITALY

A Fiat shut-down

Workers lose wages worth one thousand million liras!

From VOIX OUVRIERE (Geneva)
 December 14, 1964

THE Fiat factories will be closing their gates from December 21 to January 6, according to a press release issued by the big Turin car manufacturers.

Sixty-five thousand workers out of eighty-seven thousand workers will be affected by this measure. Although they will get compensation amounting to two-thirds of their wages, according to estimates of the Metal Workers' Trade Unions of the CGIL, they

will lose the sum of one thousand million liras in wages. This closure, on the other hand, will have severe repercussions on other industries and trades in the Turin district which depend essentially on Fiat.

The headquarters of the Italian Metal Workers' Federation (FIOM, member of the CGL) released a statement declaring: "The unilateral decision of

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CUBA - GREAT BRITAIN

Scottish T.U. leader looks at Cuba

ALEX KITSON, the General Secretary of the Scottish Commercial Motormen's Union records his vivid impressions of a visit to Cuba in the October issue of *THE HIGHWAY*, the union's bright new journal. It was this Union's resolution for more trade union exchanges to end the divisions in the international trade union movement which was accepted at last year's British TUC, reported on in Trade Union Press No. 20, 1964.

HAVANA — capital of Cuba — used to be an Americanised brothel. The Professor of Psychiatry at Havana University told me that before the Revolution there was an estimated 30,000 prostitutes in the city — from about the age of 12 upwards. There was a permanent army of half-a-million unemployed in a country of seven million people.

Killer diseases like gastro-enteritis and tuberculosis were rife.

In the mountains, doctors and skilled medical treatment were unknown.

Sugar Kings

In contrast with the stark, unrelenting poverty for the mass of the people — a few at the top lived lives of idle and corrupt luxury. They were the plantation owners — the sugar kings — many of them absentee landowners who lived in Miami or New York, or Paris or Rome. Most of the sugar crop was sold to America. And in return 90% of Cuba's entire imports came across the straits of Florida in ferry boats from Miami. Although the island of Cuba is tre-



JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL MOTORMEN'S UNION.

mendously fertile, even fresh vegetables were imported, as the landowners were not interested in growing anything but sugar.

Havana was a wealthy tourists' paradise — and cesspool. You could buy any vice you could dream up — and others you couldn't. It had brothels, gambling casinos and night clubs galore. The night clubs are still there — nationalised — but just as gay as ever — though the strip-tease days are over. The brothels, the gambling casinos and the rest of the corruption that was Havana have long since been shut down. The Cuban people are busy building a new life for

By

ALEX KITSON

General Secretary
Scottish Commercial
Motormen's Union

themselves. They will never allow the clock to be turned back.

I remember speaking in Santiago, the second city of Cuba, to a 70-year-old Jamaican negro who has lived in Cuba for 58 years. He had 16 children — five of them still at school. One has recently won a scholarship to the University. He had recently been rehoused from a most appalling tumble-down shack. "It could never have happened under Batista," he told me. More houses have been built in Santiago during the past three years than in the past thirty.

No Groaning

Because of the U.S. blockade of Cuba and the wartime conditions it has created, food is still rationed, though not so severely as it was in Britain in wartime. But as the Jamaican negro said to me: "I am eating better now, than ever. Before our Revolution, I was rationed by price." It was significant how he said "our Revolution", and that is how the Cuban people feel about it. Anyone who thinks they are groaning under a one-man dictatorship of Fidel Castro just does not know what he's talking about. Fidel is absolutely revered by the Cuban people. At the big demonstration in Santiago to celebrate the 12th Anniversary of the start of the Revolution, 250,000 people turned out to listen to him.

Impressed

Another one of Cuba's leaders who impressed me very much was Lazaro Pena, the General Secretary of the Cuban T.U.C. I spent several hours talking trade union problems with him. Of course, the trade union movement in Cuba has many teething problems. There is a shortage of leaders at all levels. Industrial unionism is the pattern there. There are only 18 different unions. There is no separate union for road transport workers, though I was told that when the integration of transport was complete, one would be formed. Road transport workers in Cuba certainly seem to be doing very well for themselves. Their earnings are among the highest in the land.

A lot of interest was shown in the British Trade Union Movement. The Cubans are keen to build up close relations with us. I was in Havana when the first of the recently-ordered Leyland buses arrived. Cheering thousands lined the streets and applauded as the buses were driven from the docks to the depot.

Many trade unions in Latin American countries have vigorously opposed the blockade of Cuba. The General Council of the Latin American Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity adopted a resolution in that sense.

Many protest demonstrations were organised by Latin American workers in response to this call in Uruguay, Chile, Argentina etc. Here we should note too the declaration of many other unions all over the world, of all affiliations, opposing the blockade of Cuba.

In October last year the 3rd Pacific and Asian Dockers' Conference declared that "such a boycott violates international trade relations, contradicts the principles of the U.N. and the aspirations of the peoples for peace."

The British TUC and other ICFTU unions have also insisted on the right to trade with Cuba, although the ICFTU itself has taken no stand.

The WFTU has always supported the legitimate struggle of the Cuban people against all acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism, against the blockade of Cuba. The 27th session of the WFTU Executive Committee welcomed the recommendation of the Anti-Monopoly Committee for a vast world-wide campaign against the Cuban blockade and proposed the convening of a world trade union meeting in solidarity with the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist State in the Western hemisphere.

Extract from the Report of Louis Sallant at the Leipzig Conference.

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CUBA

A Factory School

THE "Cuban Steel" plant, which together with its 926 workers organised a metallurgical training centre is one of the many striving enterprises going full out to accomplish one of the targets set by the trade union and revolutionary movement: technical training, fundamental to the success of our socialist revolution.

In 1953, there were 80 workers employed at "Cuban Steel", and the plant was scheduled to be shut down under the Batista dictatorship. Today this big iron and steel centre manufactures and repairs agricultural machinery.

Study encouraged

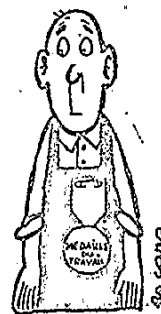
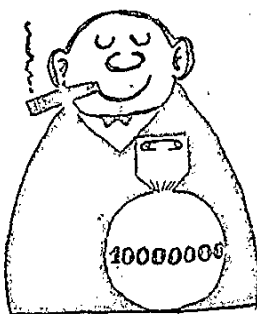
After a decision taken by the last general meeting of the workers of "Cuban Steel", a mass participation

CUBA — GREAT BRITAIN

© cont'd from page 9

Although there is a lot of contempt for what they call the "Yanquis", there is no doubt Cuba wants to be friends with the U.S.A. Cubans are a naturally friendly and exuberant people. But they will never grovel nor give up one inch of their hard-won sovereignty.

The Cuban government is even prepared to discuss compensation for U.S. property which has been nationalised. But they will never submit their right to take over the country's resources for the good of the Cuban people. No one should have any doubts that they will fight to the last breath to defend their country and their gains.



10

From



Journal of the Cuban Workers'
Union No. 122
November 1954

In the study courses was assured. At present all workers are attending courses. First and second year primary school courses are attended by 628 workers. The rest are sufficiently advanced to attend secondary or high school courses. There are 22 lecture rooms where a staff of 22 worker-teachers teach between 7 a. m. and 8 a. m. In the afternoon, four secondary and five high school teachers, seconded by the Ministry of National Education, are teaching the advanced pupils.

ITALY — FIAT

© cont'd from p. 8

FIAT underlines the need for the workers and trade unions to organise joint action aimed at answering the attack on wages and living standards of the workers. FIOM reaffirms that a preliminary study be made by the trade unions and public authorities of production and development plans of the big enterprises so as to guarantee the wages and full employment of the workers."

Korean teachers and technicians

This big industrial centre which, with understandable pride is called "Metallurgical School", relies also on the help and experience of 17 technicians from the People's Republic of Korea. They give special training courses for turners, moulders, tool-makers, etc. These instructors also give courses in forging, metal treatment, and soldering. They supplement this with such subjects as technical drawing, the technology of metals and so on.



TURKEY

© cont'd from p. 4

Nevertheless, during the recent negotiations between the Federation and the management for a collective agreement, the management again challenged the status of these categories "who are now civil servants" — with the aim of excluding them from the collective agreement. The result was that they were deprived of the right to strike and of the advantages achieved by the agreement.

This dispute was submitted, according to Turkish legislation, to an arbitration committee, which pronounced in favour of the Federation. The management did not accept this decision and there was nothing left for the Federation, but to call an official strike. The Confederation decided to support this strike, confirming the obligation of previous notice.

This is the state of things now.

Although this action is not yet over, we see that the Turkish workers are waging a persistent struggle in defence of their rights and demands.

SAILLANT — continued

Euro-African meeting

In their speeches our brothers of the Sudanese, Mali and Moroccan delegations made a great contribution to the idea of a Euro-African Trade Union Solidarity Conference. It is vitally important that a delegation like the one from Sudan, after the revolutionary victory won in their country over the forces of oppression, that a delegation from Mali, on the basis of the wealth of experience accumulated by the Republic of Mali in building an independent economy, and that our friends from Morocco, every day at grips with the foreign monopolies, should see in the organisation of a vast solidarity campaign between the trade unions in the European countries, all the European countries, and the trade unions in the African countries a way of consolidating the common front of these trade unions against the common monopoly enemies. At its first meeting the Permanent Committee of the World Trade Union Committee against the Monopolies should give particular attention to the common front of the trade unions of Africa and of Europe against the monopolies. Having said this, does this mean that we are diverting from the anti-imperialist struggle or, on the contrary, does it mean that we are consolidating it? I am profoundly convinced that we have consolidated it . . .

On peaceful co-existence

Certain brothers expressed some anxiety when they said that the struggle for peaceful co-existence was incompatible with the struggle against the monopolies and against imperialism. I think that with patience we shall come to some agreement on this subject, and that step by step we shall succeed in clarifying the relationship which exists between peaceful co-existence and the struggle against the monopolies. I should like to add, however: are we to improvise on this subject? Do we have new things to say and to define? Today is December 17. Three years and two days ago the majority of national centres gathered here adopted a historic and far-reaching document. It is called the Programme of Trade Union Action at the present stage, adopted by the 5th World Trade Union Congress . . .



This is what the Programme of Action says: "It is intolerable that the selfish actions of the monopolies should drag the world into a nuclear war. The organised will of all workers can and must become an insurmountable obstacle to the aggressors. The international working class . . . must show continuous vigilance to defeat the evil forces of war."

"That is why it is essential to mobilise all forces of the workers and trade unions in the struggle to ensure that the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different economic and social systems shall triumph. Peaceful co-existence means the elimination of war as a means of settling international disputes. It means the relaxation of international tension and the development of peaceful competition. It creates for the working class the most favourable conditions for improving international trade union relations and developing unity among the workers. For the trade union movement, peaceful co-existence, of course, does not mean acceptance of capitalist exploitation, colonial oppression or class col-

laboration. On the contrary, the struggle for peaceful co-existence creates new possibilities for a great upsurge in the class struggle in capitalist countries, and in the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries. Successes won in these struggles in turn strengthen peaceful co-existence."

This text was adopted by the representatives of 143 million organised workers in the world . . . And this text is our law, it is the definition of the principles on which we are carrying on our activities against the monopolies. This text must enable us to dispel all fears and all anxieties . . .



Since the split in 1949 not a year has gone by without efforts to overcome the disruptive policy in the international and national trade union movement, victims of the split. We have often met obstacles put up by the ICFTU leadership. During the past few years this leadership has found it increasingly difficult to create such obstacles. From 1950 onwards, the objective of the imperialist forces, of the break-away leaders in the trade union movement, has been to isolate the World Federation of Trade Unions. Let us take today's Conference: Is the World Federation of Trade Unions isolated? We are not isolated. The situation has changed to such a degree that the ICFTU, its leadership, today face the following dilemma: either to continue its cold war policy in the trade union movement, or, on the contrary, tone down this cold war policy in the trade union movement so as not to be isolated themselves. That is how matters stand today.

New experiences

Our disagreement with the ICFTU leadership on the problem of world trade was mentioned in the report. Take another careful look at it, brothers. Our disagreements are of a basic nature and the report says this and I confirm it once again. However, the important thing is that within the ICFTU organisations there is a growing trend that the position of the ICFTU leadership does not conform to the interests of the workers. How are we to explain this? By epithets, insults and verbal violence? Facts show that this in no way changes the situation. If, however, explanations and arguments are offered, if demonstrations are provided patiently and persistently, then we notice how the influence of our organisations, of the WFTU and of our national centres is growing.



It is a fact, brothers, that in 1964 delegations were exchanged between the centres affiliated to the WFTU and those belonging to the ICFTU, and this on a far greater scale than in previous years. It is a fact that even more important changes are expected in 1965. Profound developments are taking place in the Australian

© concluded on next page

HOW TO QUIT SOUTH VIETNAM

Poser for U.S.A.

For the Americans it was no longer a question of how to remain in South Vietnam, but also how to get out, declared the General Secretary of the WFTU, Louis Saillant, at a solidarity meeting in Leipzig organised by the FDGB, Trade Union Confederation of the GDR, with the delegates from factories and the general population taking part, in the presence of representatives of the delegation of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, members of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and delegates at the Second Plenary Conference of the World Trade Union Committee for Consultation and Unity of Action Against the Monopolies. Here are some extracts from his speech.

MEETINGS of working men and women are taking place all over the world round December 20th, 1964, following the decision of the 13th Session of the General Council of the WFTU in October in Budapest. The solidarity of the World Federation of Trade Unions with the Vietnamese people began in 1946. In the first period of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Vietnamese people, that is to say from 1946 to 1954, the WFTU had the great responsibility to organise international solidarity throughout the world. We also greeted the formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 1953 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China not only as a victory of the Vietnamese people, but as a victory of the international working class against imperialism.

Ten years have passed since then. The situation in South Vietnam has been aggravated by imperialist aggression and repression. After the French colonialists, the American imperialists settled in Saigon and made attempts to settle in the whole country. For more than ten years the American imperialists have been doing everything possible to violate the Geneva Agreements. The Geneva Agreements of July 1954 were a solemn international treaty, engaging the responsibility of the signatory countries. The Government of the United States signed the Agreements and for ten years has been flouting its signature. It maintains mercenary soldiery in South Vietnam which plunder, torture and kill. Now world

public opinion and most of the governments recognise that a great majority of the South Vietnamese people have confidence in the National Liberation Front. We are full of admiration and respect for the South Vietnamese liberation fighters. World public opinion and governments, including the United States Government, are asking themselves new questions. How to end the situation existing in South Vietnam where the immense majority of the people have stood up — and demand national independence? For the American imperialists the problem is no longer "how to remain in South Vietnam", but "how to get out". It is clear that from now on the moment is near when the National Liberation Army and the South Vietnamese people will hoist the banner of liberation in the capital of Saigon.

On the occasion of these international solidarity demonstrations and animated by the ardent hope that soon the liberation flag will fly over the buildings of Saigon, the World Federation of Trade Unions once again extends fraternal greetings to the people of Vietnam. Our fraternal greetings go to the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to its esteemed President, our comrade HO CHI MINH, and to the heroic men and women who in the towns and villages of South Vietnam are fighting for their liberation.

May the slogan resound throughout the world: "Americans, go home!"

SAILLANT — CONCLUDED

trade unions. Is this important or not? The leaders of the Australian trade unions will remain Labour, won't they Brother Elliot? They will remain leaders of the Australian trade unions. That is how they are. We must take them as they are. If however, an agreement is possible, for example, between this trade union centre, member of the ICFTU and the French CGT on French atomic tests in the Pacific, should an agreement between these two centres be concluded or not? If it can be done and if the Australians ask for it, why should the French workers and the French CGT refuse to accept? Because

one organisation belongs to the ICFTU and the other to the WFTU? No, we can see that better and better conditions are being created for new contacts and new relations.

We must be taken into account when a discussion opens in circles which in the past maintained that we had disappeared. We have not disappeared and we represent a growing force, a mass in action. We must be optimistic. We must be deeply convinced that the road on which we have set out is the correct road towards the victory of the international working class.

TRADE UNION PRESS, the International Bulletin of the Trade Union and Working Class Press, is published fortnightly by the World Federation of Trade Unions. Issued in English, French, German, Russian, Polish and Spanish, it reprints articles from the world trade union and workers' press. Airmailed on request to trade union workers and officials. All communications to Trade Union Press, WFTU, Nam. Curleovych 100, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia.

Printed by MIR — Prague — Czechoslovakia.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
DeLoach ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: February 24, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 2/24/65, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 786 GR 127, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure:

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:mmg
(8)

65 MAR 3 1965

REC 61

EX - 109

3 MAR 2 1965

5-118
132

2/24/65

TO BIRCH. #1#. FIRST OF MARCH. DATE OF LANES REPRESENTATIVE
MEETING. IS NOT CHANGED. YOUR LANE REPRESENTATIVES ARRIV
AL IS DESIRABLE ON FEBRUARY #25#. #2#. COVE LAMB TWINE. SANK
[REDACTED] ARE GIVEN TO OHMS FO
R TRANSMISSION TO VINE PREPARATORY TWINE. #3#. INTERNATIO
NAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE. ADDRESS FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPO
NDENCE. INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE. #22# AVEN
UE COLONEL LOFTY. LOFTY. ALGER. ALGERIE. #4#. HUB CAP YESTER
DAY

b6
b7C

NR 786 GR 127.

82950 91296 96624 62222 90596 77030 38799 05243 70599 50119
72084 79920 51045 50259 20759 21620 02389 74768 30427 19876
95672 49395 63149 57550 74803 38616 69332 90722 89759 22461
00994 72356 45170 68446 41733 62225 44385 12406 64951 23688
30283 91934 23730 61769 31966 76750 16939 68200 68283 70662
20064 16024 00623 00986 71246 90799 19118 40907 03200 47255
11917 44957 12255 50619 48670 22177 76335 46146 41186 73796
71462 45337 70290 50752 08206 44025 17236 95901 87157 06727
72176 88346 30064 99231 65796 99033 69075 28881 13003 32397
95544 88257 52778 63845 66458 15844 72472 37456 85106 95581
28510 36407 38771 59231 71798 26659 44877 60884 60313 15531
07203 04513 52978 84715 16128 14972 13568 44525 15060 85905
09912 20363 29674 07375 08687 29532

FOID FORMS, INC. NCR 810

100-428091-4607

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/24/65

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Nicholas Tarnowsky, Former American Now Residing Kiev, Ukraine, USSR."

B. APPROX. 7898

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on February 19, 1965, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

② Bureau (Enc. 2)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)

3 MAR 2 1965

EX - 109



65 MAR 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NICHOLAS TARNOWSKY, FORMER AMERICAN NOW
RESIDING KIEV, UKRAINE, USSR

On February 15, 1965, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), provided a sheet of paper on which the following information appeared:

"Nicholas Tarnowsky
Formerly on Editorial Staff of Ukrainian Daily News
Went to USSR in 1958. Now in Kiev, Ukraine, USSR.

Now in late 60's and wants to go on pension. He was member from the beginning to 1958 when he left.

Razie knows him and knows him as a member who was always loyal."

In connection with the above, Hall advised that the substance of this document had previously been furnished by the CP, USA to the CP of the Soviet Union but he wants the matter again taken up with the Russian comrades. He stated that it was his recommendation that Tarnowsky receive the requested pension.

100-428091-4608

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: *[Signature]*
SOLO
IS - C

DATE: February 24, 1965

ReBuairtel dated February 16, 1965, and re my telephone call to Section Chief FRED J. BAUMGARTNER, February 17, 1965.

Referenced Bureau airtel furnished the text of an article which appeared in the "Washington Post" on February 14, 1965, wherein a possible delay was reported of the March 1, 1965 meeting of the 26 Communist Parties in Moscow. The Bureau requested that CG 5824-S* be contacted to determine if he had any information regarding such a postponement and whether such a development would affect future plans for departure on the 18th Solo Mission, February 19, 1965.

By referenced Chicago telephone call, the Bureau was advised that CG 5824-S* had been contacted and the matter set forth in Bureau airtel was discussed. At the time, CG 5824-S* advised he had no information regarding the possible postponement of the March 1 meeting and that no information in this regard had been received through official Party channels. Source, however, noted that whether this information ultimately turned out to be correct, it would not affect his current plans to travel. As the Bureau is now aware, CG 5824-S* did depart as scheduled on 18th Solo Mission, February 19, 1965.

The above is being set forth as confirmation of referenced Chicago telephone call and for information purposes.

- REC 61
- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:sck
(4)

100-428091-4609
MAR 2 1965



65 MAR 3 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC 61
FBI

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via: AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

5- [Signature]

On 2/24/65, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, four ciphered-coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

1. "First of March date of Communist Parties representatives meeting is not changed. Your CP representatives' arrival is desirable on February 25."
2. "United States Youth Festival Committee and [redacted] addresses are given to Komsomol for transmission to International Preparatory Committee."
3. ~~International Preparatory Committee's~~ address for official correspondence: International Preparatory Committee, 22 Avenue Colonel Lofty, Alger, Algeria.
4. "MORRIS CHILDS arrived yesterday."

b6
b7C

- 3 - BUREAU (RM)
 1 - CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B) (AM RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41) -- REG 61

100-428091-4610

ACB:mfd
(9)

3 MAR 2 1965

EX. - 109

Approved: [Signature]
 65 MAR 3 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE
FBI

Date: 2/17/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 2/16/65, NY 694-S* furnished the following information to SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON:

On 2/15/65, pursuant to a signal received from the Soviets on that date, NY 694-S* went to the Armstrong rendezvous at 7:05 where he met his Soviet contact, VLADIMIR A. CHUCHUKIN. Informant and CHUCHUKIN walked in the general area of the Armstrong rendezvous for a short time and were joined by another individual whom CHUCHUKIN introduced to NY 694-S* as the latter's "new contact." This individual merely shook hands with the informant and immediately departed. (On 2/16/65, photographs of several Soviets attached to the Soviet UN Mission were exhibited to NY 694-S*, one of which he identified as a photograph of a Soviet who is known to the Bureau, the said Soviet being NIKOLAI M. TALANOV - NY file 105-14931, Bufile 105-40818).

NY 694-S*, upon the departure of TALANOV, inquired of CHUCHUKIN whether his being introduced to TALANOV as his "new contact" meant that CHUCHUKIN was leaving the United States.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 - (41)

ACB:msb
(9)

3 MAR 2 1965

Approved: [Signature]
65 MAR 3 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

CHUCHUKIN hesitated for a moment, and then admitted that he was leaving the U. S. and would not be in further contact with NY 694-S*. At this time, he presented NY 694-S* with a black leather wallet, stating that he wished the informant to accept the wallet as a farewell present from CHUCHUKIN. CHUCHUKIN then spent some time in telling the informant how much he had appreciated the latter's cooperation with him and also stated that he would report to the Soviets in Moscow how well he and NY 694-S* had worked together.

NY 694-S* asked CHUCHUKIN whether the latter had any information with respect to the date on which the Communist Party meeting in Moscow would be held, but CHUCHUKIN said he had no information in this regard. (NY 694-S* was referring to the so-called "preparatory" for a meeting of all the Communist Parties, which is believed to be scheduled for 3/1/65.)

NY 694-S* and CHUCHUKIN then discussed the use of "channel two" in their operations, and both agreed that this channel (SIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN) had been very successful and should be continued.

NY 694-S* further discussed with CHUCHUKIN the fact that the informant would not be available for personal contact between 2/17 and 3/8/65 and it was agreed that communications from the Soviets should be sent only by radio during the period 2/17 to 3/8/65. In connection with the use of the radio, NY 694-S* indicated to CHUCHUKIN that his "reserve" would be available to receive radio messages. CHUCHUKIN stated that he was aware of the fact that NY 694-S* utilized "a reserve" in his operation. (The reserve refers to NY 4309-S*.)

CHUCHUKIN, before taking his departure, gave to NY 694-S* a Winston cigarette pack containing a number of microfilm messages. CHUCHUKIN stated that these messages contained instructions for future contacts between the Soviets

NY 100-134637

and NY 694-S*. It should be noted that the Winston cigarette pack mentioned above was of the type containing a chemical, and which, if incorrectly handled, would effect the destruction of the microfilmed message within.

The messages transmitted to NY 694-S*, as above described, are as follows:

"TO SPRING ONLY

"Everything is still the same for contact with me.

"Uncle Elliot next
Sister Matilda next
Midland next

"But in order to ensure maximum security we added some new details to our terms of communications:

"1. In order that your partner immediately recognize you and in addition to our previous understanding /plastic tape on the left finger, old card with recommendation/ you, before contact with new partner, have in your left hand 'Life' magazine, folded so that your new partner could easily see the title 'Life.'

"Password: Your partner would ask you- 'Excuse me, Sir, What's the time now? It's 7:05, isn't it?'"

"Your answer: 'It's 7:15 sharp.'

"After that your new partner would show to you the old card and the rest is the same.

"2. As we agreed earlier we would never use uncle 'Elm.' Please, take a look on uncle 'David': Bronx, Riverdale Av. & West 259 Str. near restaurant 'Riverdale Steak House.' Visual contact will be established near Antique shop in the corner of West 261 Str. & Riverdale Ave. at 7:05. From

NY 100-134637

"Antique shop you would proceed along W. 261 Str. till Liebig Ave., in the corner of W. 261 Str. and Liebig Av. you would made right turn going along Liebig Av. till you reach W. 260 Str. till Delafield Ave. Along Delafield Av. till you reach W. 259 Str. In the corner of W. 259 Str. and Riverdale Ave. you would see 'Riverdale Steak House'. You would stop near the entrance to this restaurant. As for uncle 'David,' please, let us know about your opinion.

"3. When I want to see you, we put a piece of tape at our usual place.

One piece of black tape - means uncle, next day.

Two pieces of black tape - sister, next day.

Red tape means that uncle or sister would take place same day.

Please, don't touch the tape, don't remove the tape.

In case of black tape, you acknowledge the fact that you had seen it, using telephone which is operating for this period. In case of red tape - no acknowledgment.

"4. Your schedule for 1965 /walky-talky/ is very good.

If you want to contact with me use walky-talky in accordance with your schedule.

"From now on you will use walky-talky in the following way:

"If you want to see uncle - give one signal

If you want to see sister - give two signals

If you want to see girls /such as Goldy/ - give three signals

If you could not understand or receive our Tug - give

four signals. In case of Tug /for example, you couldn't understand because of weather conditions, etc./, please,

don't put black tape on the Peerless Nikon Window. It is better to notify me through walky-talky.

"I acknowledge the receipt of your signals 15 seconds later in the same manner. If you could not receive my acknowledgment, you repeat your corresponding signal 4 minutes later.

NY 100-134637

"If I receive and acknowledge your signal, we'll see uncle or sister next day. As for the girls, we'll see them at 2:40-2:45 p.m. as we agreed, i.e. girls would be next day. If you give 4 signals, it means that you couldn't receive our Tug perfectly. Bear in mind that in accordance with our tug schedule Hotel would repeat message, which was not properly understood by you.

"Please, let me know what telephone must I use just to acknowledge the fact that I have seen your sister. Several months ago you gave me telephone 684 9774 repeat 684 9774.

"I also have MU 4-8694. Shall we use it in the future? In case of sisters the time for acknowledgment 9:15 p.m. for you and for me. But, keep in mind that you acknowledge the receipt of Tug at 7:05 p.m. as we agreed.

"It would be best that you would try to find 3 or 4 sisters at your convenience and let me know about them. Meanwhile we would utilize sister Matilda and sister Carol. It's important to find more sisters for single utilization. I would also try to find some.

"I would like to repeat that in the future in order to acknowledge something you should utilize the following telephones

"YU 9 9212 - in February and in March
MU 6 9383 - in April and in May
EL 9 9004 - in June and in July"

With regard to the above messages, it should be noted that "Uncle Elliot" refers to a personal contact; "Sister Matilda" refers to a drop, and "Midland" is the New York City bank at which CHUCHUKIN in the past has delivered Soviet funds to the informant.

NY 100-134637

It should be further noted that "Uncle David" is a reference to a proposed place for personal contact. The word "Tug" in the above message refers to radio communication and "hotel" is a reference to Moscow. "Girls" and "Goldy" is a reference to the "transceiver operation" at Goldsmith's Store in New York City.

On 2/16/65, pursuant to instructions from GUS HALL, NY 694-S* transmitted to the Soviets, through the secondary channel--ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN--a number of messages on microfilm.

(1) The following message was in cipher code:

"MORRIS CHILDS and wife arriving Prague February 20. Please have Prague-USSR Embassy issue visa to HAROLD JULES and JENKA JULES for Moscow.

"GUS HALL"

(2) The following message was in cipher code:

"MORRIS CHILDS will answer regarding Cope and [REDACTED] in Moscow."

b6
b7C

(See Chicago airtel 1/18/65 reflecting that the Soviets have requested information concerning a RAYMOND COPE and [REDACTED])

(3) The following message was in code:

"To CCCPSU

"JAMES JACKSON will arrive Moscow February 25. Please meet him."

NY 100-134637

(4) The following message was partially coded:

"CCCPUSU

"I was told that USSR Embassy, Washington, D. C. turned down invitation to attend 'International Convocation, Pacem in Terris' to be held on Feb. 18-20 in New York. It is my opinion that this will be one of the broadest peace forums held in USA in years and respectfully suggest that both a leading USSR UN delegate and a representative from USSR Embassy in Washington, D. C. should attend and speak at this important Peace Conference. It would be a mistake if they did not attend or speak there.

"HALL"

(5) The following message was partially coded:

"CCCPUSU

"Have not been receiving translations from press distributed by Novosti Press Agency. It is urgent that I receive them as we had agreed.

"MORRIS CHILDS"

(6) The following message was partially coded:

"CCCPUSU

"Please transmit for us immediately the following message to World Youth Festival Committee:

"To World Youth Festival Committee:

"This will notify you that mailing address of American Youth Festival Committee is Post Office Box 666, Manhattanville Station, New York City, New York 10027, United States of America.

NY 100-134637

"Will appreciate your contacting us immediately at this address. We wish to inform you that we are making good headway in organizing our youth delegation for the coming World Festival. Your immediate reply to us will indicate that mailing contacts have been made.

"Please transmit to World Youth Festival Committee that [redacted] New York b6
11435, U.S.A., is the [redacted] of the b7C
above committee, that she urgently requests to know the individual with whom to correspond in Algiers since there is practically no correspondence between World Youth Festival Committee and her. This request is most urgent.

"HALL"

(7) The following message was partially coded:

"Will use YU 9-9212 at 7:05 p.m. tonight. However, all OK."

(The above message refers to a request by CHUCHUKIN during his personal meeting with the informant on 2/15/65 that NY 694-S* acknowledge telephonically on 2/16/65 that he was able to develop successfully the microfilm given him by CHUCHUKIN on 2/15/65.)

(8) The following message was partially coded:

"To acknowledge that you saw my sisters, on same night ring 684-9774 at 9:15 p.m."

(The above message contains instructions to the Soviet to acknowledge having picked up material at a drop.)

NY 100-134637

(9) The following message was partially coded:

"Uncle Elliott - next - 7:05 p.m.
Sister Matilda next - 7:15 p.m."

(The above message refers to the next personal contact and the next drop operation, respectively.)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

3/2/65

REC 14

Director, FBI (100-428091) *4612*

1 - Mr. Shaw

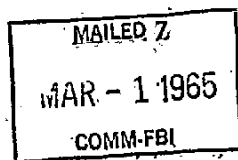
SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2/19/65.

Relet sets forth a description furnished by CG 5824-S* of Vladimir (LNU), a representative of the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with whom CG 5824-S* held a discussion in Moscow, Russia, during the course of Solo Mission 17.

It is noted that the description of Vladimir (LNU) is somewhat similar to that of Vladimir S. Vasilev, whose photograph is contained in the Soviet Intelligence Album. In view of the fact that your office has a copy of this Album, Vasilev's photograph should be exhibited to CG 5824-S* upon informant's return to Chicago in an effort to effect an identification of Vladimir (LNU).

WGS:pah
(4) *pah*



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

weq
6 MAR 5 1965 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Shaw
zask
VB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *mgle* SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/19/65

ReBulet dated January 27, 1965, relative to CGairtel dated January 19, 1965, enclosing copies of a statement by CG 5824-S* entitled, "Discussions with Vladimir (Last Name Unknown), Representative of the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

Pursuant to Bureau's request in relet, on February 11, 1965, CG 5824-S* was questioned concerning the identity of VLADIMIR (LNU). CG 5824-S* advised SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. BOYLE that VLADIMIR (LNU) is positively not identical with VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY. CG 5824-S* then furnished the following physical description of VLADIMIR (LNU) referred in reairtel:

Age	40-42 yrs.
Race	White
Height	6'0"
Build	Thin
Hair	Dark, greying
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Sallow
Remarks	Face looked haggard, reminded the informant of Abraham Lincoln; spoke fairly good English

E

*let to C.G.A.H.
WGS: 3/2/65*

1-8/3RB

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46)
WAB:MDW
(4)



REC 14 / 00 - 428091 - 4612

3 MAR 2 1965

INT. SEC. 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

DATE: 2/24/65

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS-G

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Suggestion Concerning Individuals to be Considered as Possible Participants in Communist Party, USA Delegations, 1965."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 18, 1965, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

For the Bureau's information, a Xerox copy of a "sketchbook" consisting of paintings of GELSAVAGE which were commissioned by the United Automobile Workers and referred to in the enclosed informant's statement is enclosed herewith. In addition, there is also enclosed for the Bureau one Xerox copy each of two brochures relating to "portable shelters" and "windbreaks" which are referred to in the enclosed informant's statement and which, according to WINTER, are inventions of GELSAVAGE.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) 134-46 Sub B-44)

RWH:MDW
(5)



65 MAR 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURES (6) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

1 Xerox copy of sketchbook containing drawings of GELSAVAGE

1 Xerox copy ea of 2 brochures re windbreaks & portable shelters

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091

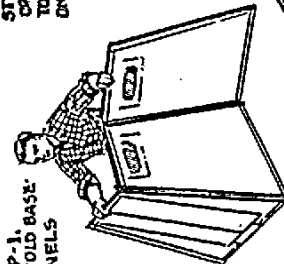
CGfile 134-46 Sub B

Transmitted via CGlet to Bureau 2/24/65

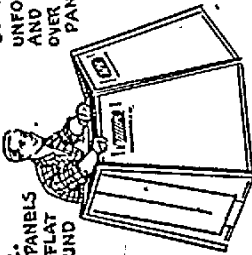
100-428011-4613

— ONLY A FEW MINUTES TO SET UP!

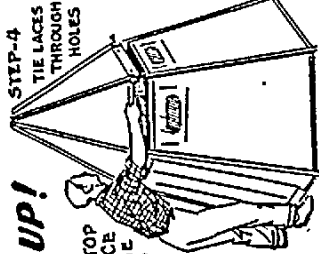
STEP-1.
UNFOLD BASE
PANELS



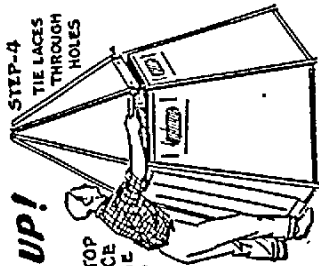
STEP-2.
OPEN UP PANELS
TO SET FLAT
ON GROUND



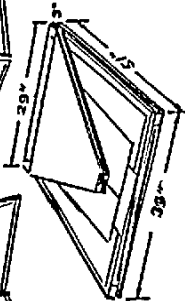
STEP-3
UNFOLD TOP
AND PLACE
OVER BASE
PANELS



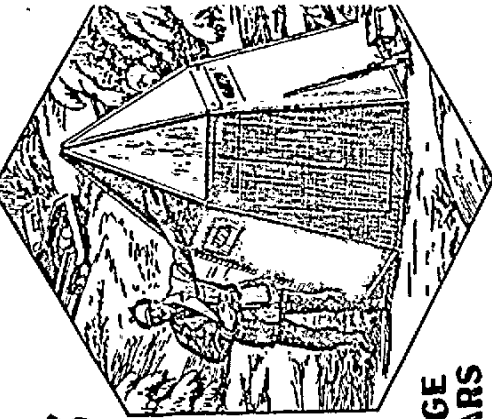
STEP-4
TIE LACES
THROUGH
HOLES



THIS TEEPEE-6 MAKES
A PACKAGE THAT IS
36" X 51" X 20" X 3"
EASY TO STORE
OR TO CARRY



THE PANELS ARE OF CORRUGATED
WAXED MFR BOARD REINFORCED WITH
GALVANIZED METAL AT THE BASE.
CLEAR VINYL WINDOWS
FLOOR SPACE 24 SQ. FEET.
HEIGHT 7 FEET TO PEAK
WEIGHT 55 LBS. PATENT PENDING



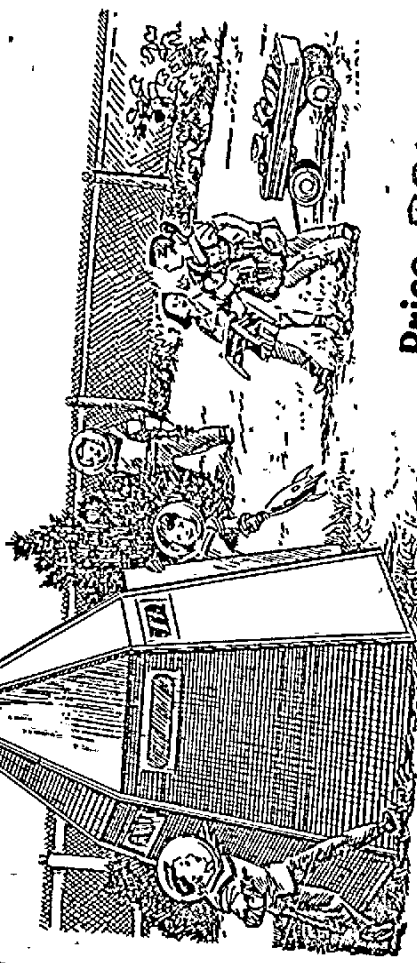
Here is the
TEEPEE-6

A good practical handy hut
that everyone can afford;
it is light-weight, durable,
weatherproof, self-supporting
and easy to erect.

**FOLDS INTO A FLAT PACKAGE
THAT FITS INTO MOST CARS**

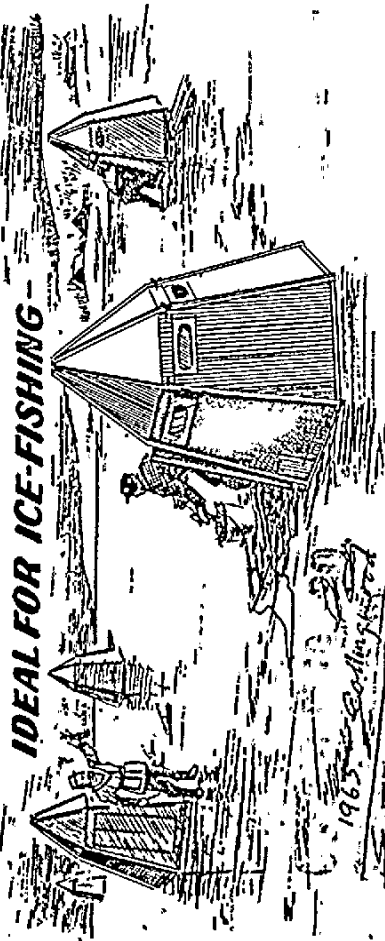
100-428091-4463

GREAT FUN FOR KIDS -



Price \$21.50

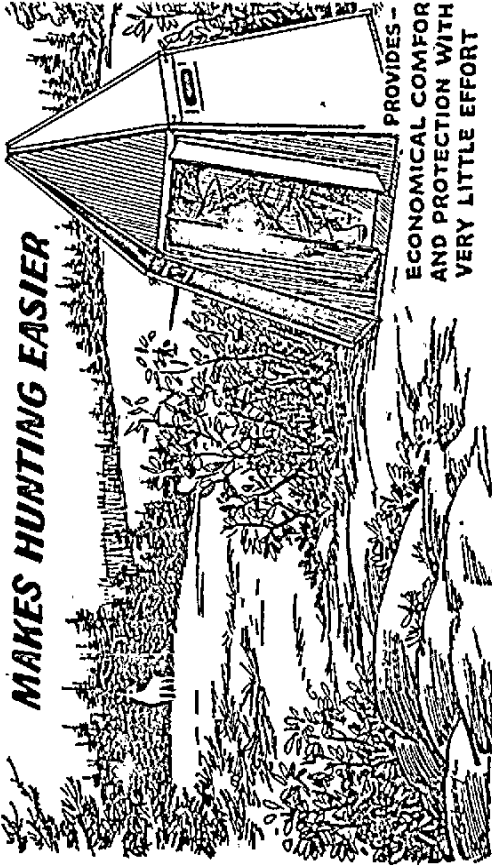
IDEAL FOR ICE-FISHING



THE TEEPEE-6 IS MADE
OF DURABLE MOISTURE
RESISTANT M.R. BOARD

1965
DETROIT & MICH.

MAKES HUNTING EASIER



PROVIDES
ECONOMICAL COMFORT
AND PROTECTION WITH
VERY LITTLE EFFORT

COOTE MFG. CO.

~~SALES HOOVER RD.~~

DETROIT 6, MICH.

WRITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

Name _____

Address _____

"this union Cause"



An Illustrated
History of Labor
Unions in America

100-428071-4013

"This Union Cause"

An Introduction

This Union Cause . . .

has for 200 years been, simply, the cause of American working men and women, those who became adults with nothing to bring a livelihood but the skill of their hands and the strength of their backs.

Once, as indentured servants and slaves, these men and women helped create a new nation out of an untamed wilderness.

Today, their grandsons and daughters, through the unions formed by their fathers, enjoy the blessings of that nation. They enjoy good pay for their labor, insurance against sickness, assistance when laid off through no fault of their own, security in their old age and education for their children.

A seldom-publicized illustration of a unique protection that workingmen, their families and their communities have achieved through unions—and only through unions—is the system known as SUB—supplemental unemployment benefits. These were negotiated originally by the UAW in 1955 but by now are a provision in contracts written by other unions as well, among them the USA (steel workmen), the IUE (electrical workmen) and the URW (rubber workmen). These company-paid benefits in time of lay-off are added to the often-low State unemployment compensation. They have not only cushioned the crisis of unemployment for the workingman and his family; they have also proved to be a financial shock absorber for the economy of the community in which the workingman lives.

These and other numerous collective bargaining achievements have been won because . . .

This Union Cause . . .

has been dedicated to the pursuit of economic independence and social stature for the individual. The instrument for achieving these goals has been the union contract. But the collective bargaining agreement did not

spring full bloom from benevolent employers, eager to improve the lot of the American citizen.

True, some employers have perceived the virtues behind union insistence upon economic security for the workingman and his family. These companies recognized two very important principles—first voiced by unions—that wages must keep pace with rises in the cost of living, and that the paycheck should reflect the workingman's rightful share in the rising industrial productivity.

In 1948 the UAW was able to incorporate into its contracts an "escalator" clause to protect the workingman's income as the cost of life's necessities rises or falls. Since that time this principle has been incorporated into most union contracts.

Of equal historic significance, in the 1948 negotiations, the UAW established firmly in its contracts the basic principle that a workingman's pay should rise as the nation's productivity increases. This principle—the annual improvement factor—has since assured the workingman that his standard of living will constantly improve as the nation's productivity continues to rise.

These are but a few examples of the mutually beneficial results which are reflected in collective bargaining when intelligent employers and enlightened union leaders, supported by a staunch union membership, resolve their problems in an atmosphere of civilized economic discussion. But the history of collective bargaining and union organizing is also, unfortunately, marred by ugly, shameful episodes of brutality displayed by stubborn employers refusing to share with their workingmen the fruits of America's industrial progress.

As a result, the advances achieved by This Union Cause have been at great personal sacrifice by many courageous and dedicated union members and their leaders who struggled, fought, bled and even died to make social and economic justice a reality. Beatings by employer-hired thugs such as those suffered by UAW officials in the long-to-be-remembered Battle of the Overpass at Ford Motor Co. on May 26, 1937 were the price paid by many workingmen who were forced into economic battle armed only with their indomitable convictions, because . . .

This Union Cause . . .

has been the cause of the defenseless. Not always, even in America, could the majority of workingmen raise their heads from the machine and speak back to an arrogant supervisor, or send their elected representative to negotiate settlement of a dispute with their employer. Now they can.

This Union Cause . . .

has been the cause of minorities. The succeeding waves of migration to these shores have brought millions of men and women of every race, color, religious creed and national extraction. There has been no more influential an instrument than This Union Cause in overcoming prejudice toward them and among them. As a result, there is no other nation in which men and women of such varying differences have so successfully achieved recognition on their merit as individuals, and have been so free to make their personal contribution to the common welfare.

This Union Cause . . .

has been the cause of the aged. The employer-paid pension that enables an old man to sit in peace in his rocker and smoke his pipe has not been a gift from the private enterprise system. It was fought for by unions as a fair payment for past labor. It was in 1949 that members of the UAW, rallying to the slogan, "Too Old to Work, Too Young to Die," threatened to strike unless their employer, Ford Motor Co., provided their older brother unionists with pensions paid by the company, jointly administered and fully funded. This, too, is a collective bargaining achievement since embraced in the contracts of many other unions. Just as the twilight of life for workingmen has been mellowed and enriched, so have the futures of these workingmen's children, because, at the same time,

This Union Cause . . .

has been the cause of the young. The public school that sends a young man of modest parentage out to work educated and trained to be better than a beast of burden was not always there. For 150 years ago, working men's unions made it their goal to persuade their government that free education is a right, not a privilege, that enhances a nation.

This Union Cause . . .

is the cause of the future. Two centuries ago not all men and women in America were free. Some were indentured servants, others were slaves. Today, not all men and women in the world are free. Some are slaves to ignorance and superstition. Others are indentured to totalitarian masters. But the American adventure in freedom, strengthened by the achievements of American unions, is offering other working men and women in other nations, new and old, a chance to find freedom, dignity and security through

This Union Cause . . .

here reviewed for you in pictures.

This Union Cause . . .

is also the title of a 23-minute film in color based upon the pictures you have seen here, united by a narrative.

The film was made primarily to provide an accurate and comprehensive, yet condensed, audio-visual history of the American labor movement.

It was felt that the materials about labor history that have been available to youngsters and adults in our schools and libraries are often either too sketchy or alarmingly misleading. At the same time, it was believed that while some outside the labor movement may have some grounding in specific episodes of unionism, they might not have a sweeping awareness of labor's entire history in the U. S.

The film makers also felt it important to bring drama and life to a subject that is far too often treated drily and matter-of-factly. Those in the labor movement are fully aware of the dramatic human struggle unions have faced and are still facing. This film was intended to bring that excitement home to the uninitiated.

For this reason, it is hoped that international and local unions will find it possible to make this film available to schools and civic groups wherever and whenever they can. The makers of the film also hope that it will prove effective in informing both the youngster and the adult, and further, bridge the gulf of misunderstanding that so often exists between the community and the unions that serve it.

The film was made by the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) with the cooperation of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO, the International Association of Machinists (IAM), the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE) and the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America (URW).

Color versions of the film can be rented for showing at a nominal fee. The color version can be purchased for \$145. Local unions purchasing it for placement in schools and libraries will receive a \$25 price reduction. This film can be rented or bought through the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

The Colonial Days



INDENTURED SERVANTS, shown disembarking from a ship from England, were one of three main sources of labor in America in the 1600s. The others were prisoners and slaves. To be indentured meant that these men, women and children agreed to repay passage to America by working without wages for years wholly under the control of masters who bought them like oxen. The demand for able-bodied workers was so great that colonial merchants' agents scoured Europe offering imaginary inducements. These glittering promises, coupled with an anxious desire to escape poverty, led thousands to enter indenture—a harsh existence of exhausting labor, on a meager diet, with movement restricted to the place of work and terms of service extended for even the pettiest of claimed offenses. Protests at this hideous system of hire grew, but it was to be decades before indenture disappeared as a way of life for many American workmen.

Early Social Conditions



LONG, BODY-WRECKING HOURS at machines in filthy mills were all factory workers could look forward to in the early 19th century in America. The workweek was six days "from sunup to sundown," usually 75 hours in the winter and 82 in the summer. Furthermore, 58% of northern cotton mill workers were women, while 7% were children under 12. Leisure was frowned on; education, if any, came through charity; and there was always the threat of debtor's prison. Under this barbaric practice at least 75,000 people were thrown into disease-ridden jails every year for debts often so petty that Massachusetts records 18 cases involving altogether debts of only \$155. A shorter workweek, an end to debtor's prison and free public education became the dream of a few. But these few were men determined to find a less wretched life for themselves and a brighter future for their children.

One of the First Strikes



CORDWAINERS were journeymen shoemakers, some of whom banded together in the early 1800s. To oppose them, employers turned to the courts. Six times between 1806 and 1815 the Cordwainers were tried for "criminal conspiracy" charged with "combining unlawfully" to raise their wages. Prosecutions were based upon English common law, even though independence had been won and there were no statutes forbidding such associations. Defense attorneys argued that the "conspiracy" doctrine violated the spirit of the U. S. Constitution, but their efforts were in vain. Cordwainers and others were always found guilty. Not until 1842 did a high court set aside "conspiracy" indictments. That charge was no longer to plague workmen's associations, but courts sympathetic to employers later found another weapon with which to harass unions—the injunction. But workmen did not stop trying to organize. Furthermore, they became politically conscious.

Workers Enter Politics



WORKINGMEN'S POLITICAL PARTIES began with the Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations in Philadelphia. Soon the movement spread throughout New England and as far west as Ohio in at least a dozen states. Briefly, these groups were highly influential, either electing their own candidates or holding the balance of power between the major parties in local elections. With the rise of President Andrew Jackson many of their goals were absorbed by the Democratic Party until by the late 1830s, workingmen's parties had largely disappeared. But labor had won political recognition. Free public education continued to be an unfulfilled demand, but there were advancements in other directions. For instance, in 1840 President Van Buren's executive order established the 10-hour workday on government projects. Truly, free men had begun to realize some of their rights. Still left, however, was the most odious practice of all—slavery.

Slave Labor



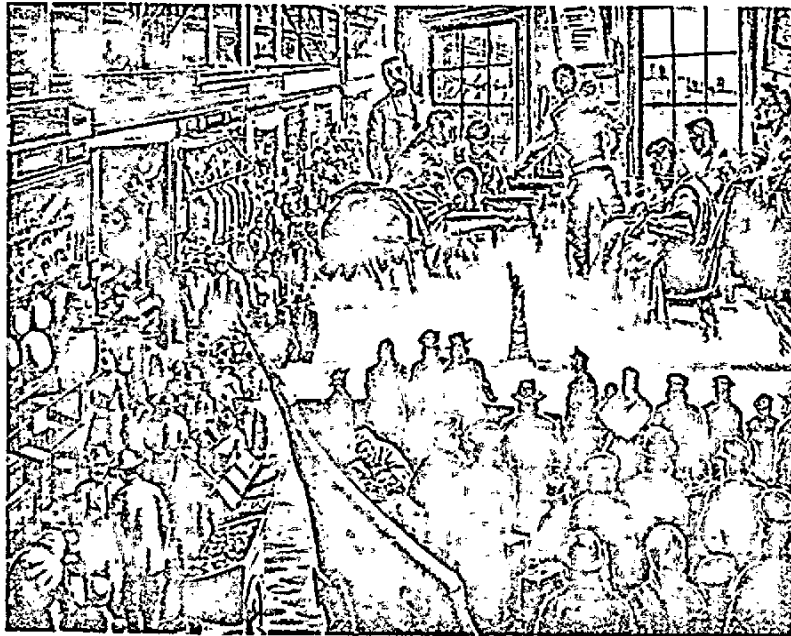
THOUSANDS OF NEGROES were shanghaied from Africa to America in the 1700s and sold into slavery at auctions. By 1850, there were at least 4 million slaves in the U. S. The "free" population in Southern states outnumbered them only two to one. On this foundation of human misery, the South had erected an agricultural economy in which a few thousand slave owners were rich and politically powerful. Northern opposition was symbolized by "underground railroads" through which hundreds of Negroes were smuggled to freedom. Further resentment against slavery flamed with the execution of John Brown in 1859. An "abolitionist," he had tried to launch a revolt of slaves by capturing a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. He failed and was hanged. Within two years, Civil War between the agricultural South and the heavily industrialized North was to rip America and an inhuman system of forced labor was about to topple.

A New Birth of Freedom



THE CIVIL WAR brought an end to slavery with President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation but for the working man it created a new economic crisis. War profiteering that enriched the manufacturer triggered inflation that cut deeply into the lower, relatively-fixed incomes of wage earners. By 1863, tightly-knit groups of workmen were protesting this injustice with strikes. President Lincoln's policy generally was to keep the government out of strikes. "Labor," he said in 1864, "is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Bolstered by this encouragement, the number of trade unions rose rapidly from 79 in 1863 to 270 in 1864 when it was estimated that some 200,000 workmen had joined unions, 32 of which were nation-wide organizations. The working man's effort to protect himself through unions was moving ahead, but his organizations soon were to face a growing problem—a rising tide of immigration.

The Melting Pot



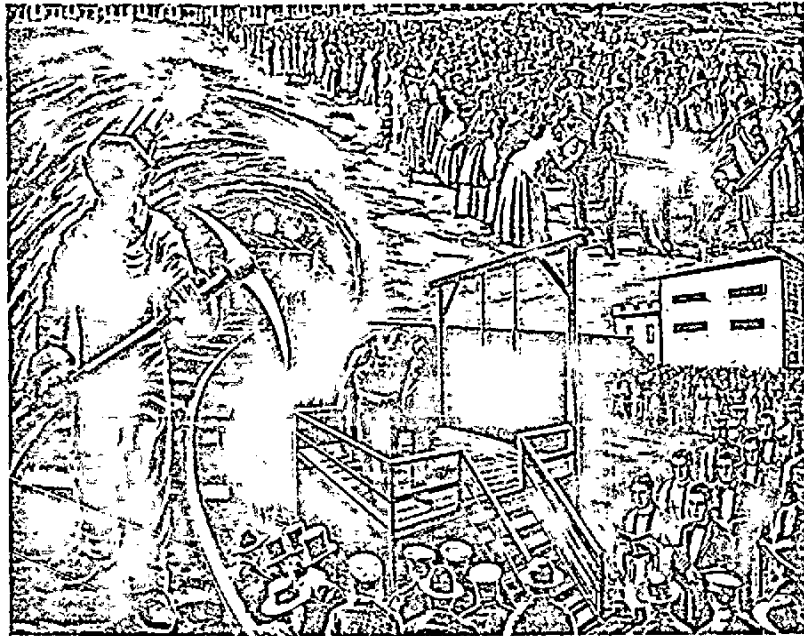
MILLIONS OF IMMIGRANTS streamed into America in the later 1800s. Fugitives from poverty and oppression in Europe, they came aflame with dreams. But "the streets of gold" they found were crowded, rat-infested slums in New York, Boston or Philadelphia where a dozen or more people might have to live in one dreary tenement room. The "land of opportunity" they had looked forward to turned out to be sweatshops that paid wages as low as \$2 a week for laborers and only \$11 a week for the highly skilled. Still, they came to work in steel mills, lumber camps, coal mines and garment factories where they worked 14 to 16 hours a day. Gradually, these stifling conditions drew protests from the immigrants who joined in idealistic political reform movements. From these, they leaned to the growing American labor organizations which they invigorated with their demands for a better life that included higher education for their children.

"This Union Cause"



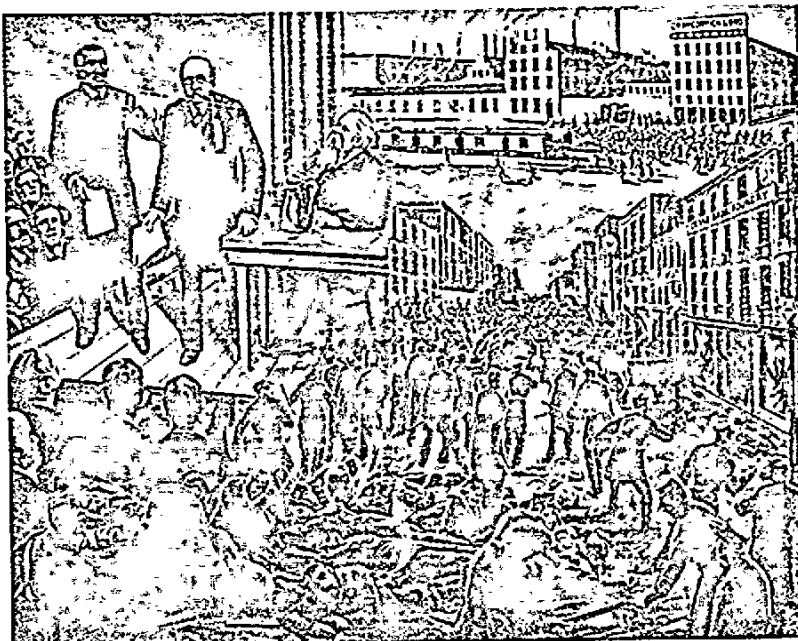
HIGHER EDUCATION for some workmen's youngsters finally began with the 1862 Morrill Act setting up federal land grants for state colleges. In 1866 came realization of another goal, the first National Labor Congress ever convened in the United States. Its president was William H. Sylvis (lower left). He had spent his entire adult life organizing iron moulders into what was then the largest union "because," as he said, "I love this union cause more dearly than life itself." This growth reflected the entire nation's expansion. The Homestead Act sent settlers creaking westward in wagons soon to be followed by puffing locomotives on rails spanning the land coast to coast. Back east, financiers forged giant corporations and trusts in the basic industries. Men found themselves insignificant cogs toiling for employers they never saw, a new industrial relationship calling for a new kind of union. Among the first to try to build such a union were the coal miners.

The Miners' Struggle



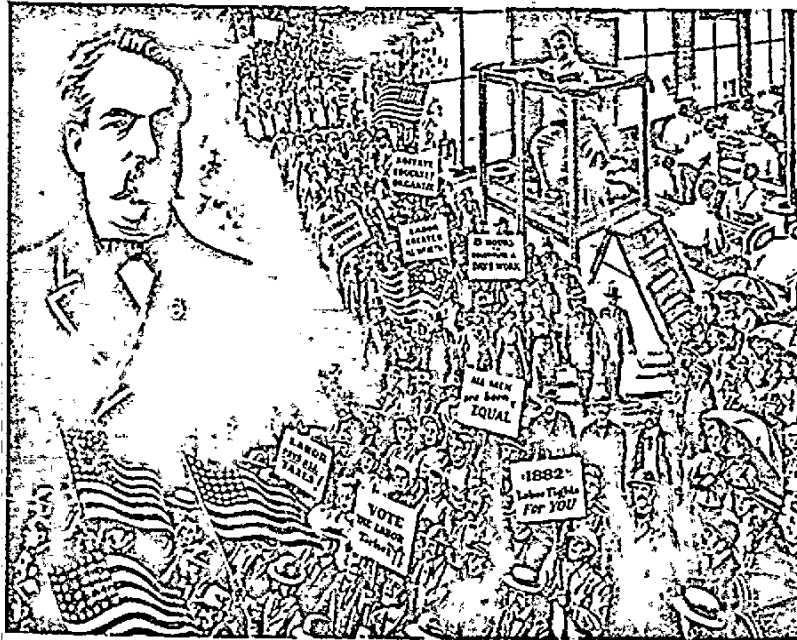
LIFE WAS SQUALID in the Pennsylvania coalfields. Boys sent into the mines before they were 10 were old at the age of 14. Such misery led to formation of a miners' union, but it was smashed in a strike in 1874 when owners got troops and Pinkerton private police to escort scabs (strike breakers) into the pits. The owners' violence preventing open organization forced miners into a secret society, the "Molly Maguires." They were broken up, however, when betrayed by a Pinkerton spy in their ranks. Ten Mollies were hanged on evidence later proved false, but the owners' goal of preventing immediate organization of an effective miners' union was achieved. Later, the United Mine Workers led by John Mitchell were to reach a membership of 300,000 by 1908, an amazing achievement for that era. But meanwhile, in the 1880s, the future of America's workmen seemed to lie with an organization known as the Knights of Labor.

The Haymarket Riot



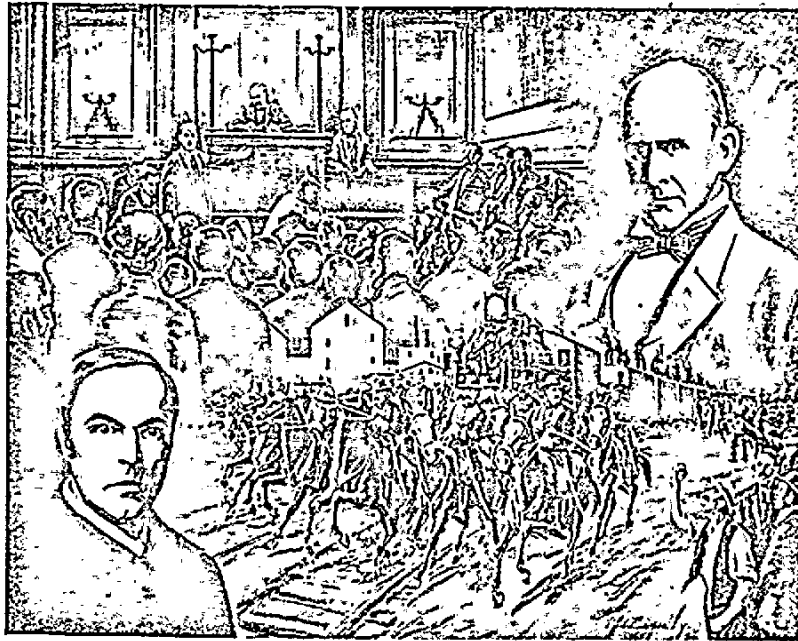
"UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD" was the creed of the Knights of Labor, formed in 1869 as a union for all trades. Within a mere 15 years, the Knights attracted 700,000 members led by Frank J. Farrell, Terence V. Powderly and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, shown upper left. One of their aims was an 8-hour day. The Knights had already begun to decline when armed strikebreakers killed four workmen locked out of McCormick's International Harvester plant in Chicago on May 3, 1886. At a protest meeting next day in Haymarket Square a bomb was thrown, killing one of 180 policemen who opened fire, killing 10. Newspapers whipped up public hysteria against the "Haymarket Anarchists." A trial ensued. Four were hanged. Six years later the workmen's innocence was revealed, but too late for the executed and for the Knights who in the face of public disfavor dwindled away. Their major successor was to be the American Federation of Labor.

Birth of the AFL



A CIGARMAKER and a carpenter were to create two of the workingman's landmarks, the AFL and Labor Day. The carpenter was Peter J. McGuire (upper left) of New York who suggested setting aside the first Monday of September as Labor Day. The first observance in 1882 was celebrated with a mammoth parade in New York City. The cigarmaker was Samuel Gompers, who became labor's foremost spokesman for a third of a century. An immigrant from England, Gompers went to work at the age of 13 in a cigar factory, where he gleaned much of his early learning from the union's practice of reading aloud to workmen on the job (upper right). When the AFL (American Federation of Labor) was formally launched in 1886, Gompers was elected its first president, a post he held until his death in 1923. The cause of unionism was rising, despite such setbacks as the 1894 Pullman strike, in which the government broke a union.

The Pullman Strike



THE PULLMAN STRIKE of 1894 was a frightening example of how the federal government could use an injunction to break a strike and cripple a union. American Railway Union members had walked off the job when the Pullman company, sleeping car manufacturers, fired three grievance committeemen. Pullman wouldn't negotiate, refused to arbitrate and locked out the workmen, who launched a boycott that spread to other rail companies. An association of executives from 24 railroads imported strikebreakers and through influence with U. S. Attorney General Olney had them sworn as federal deputies. The cavalry was also called in. Olney obtained an injunction along with indictment of Eugene V. Debs (upper right), the union leader. Debs was dramatically defended by famed attorney Clarence Darrow (lower left) but was sent to prison. The strike was broken. The struggle was uphill but men could count on women to support the cause.

Women at Work



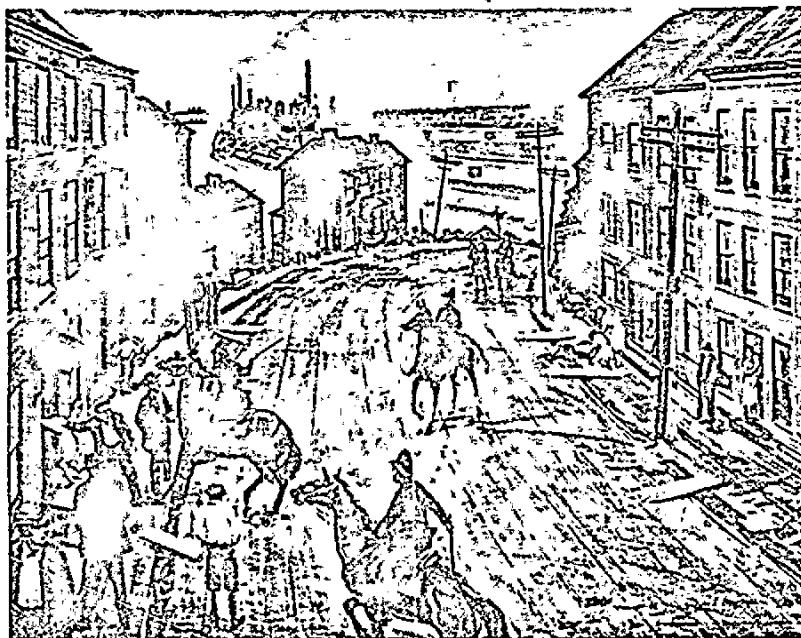
WOMEN'S UNION ACTIVITY dates back to 1833 when shoe binders in Lynn, Mass., formed a "Female Society" to protect their wages and backed it up with a strike in 1840 (upper left). Their part in defense work began in the Civil War with them filling cartridges in the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal (upper right) and continued through World War II when they performed industrial jobs ranging from assembly to inspection (lower left). Legendary women in union history include one known simply as Mother Jones (lower right). She served in the miners' 1914 strike remembered as the "Ludlow Massacre" because Colorado militia machine gunned two men and 11 boys and set fire to strikers' tents suffocating 13 women and children. But of all the many such chapters of employer brutality few were more prolonged or shocking than the treatment endured by seamen in their efforts to achieve a decent living.

The Seamen's Fight



LIFE AT SEA was for centuries bleak and hopeless. Often shanghaied into service and branded as mutinous if they struck, seamen were utterly at the mercy of their employers. Their life was aptly described by one of their legendary union leaders, Andrew Furuseth (upper left), when threatened with jail during a strike. "They cannot put me in a smaller room than I have always lived in," he said. "They cannot give me plainer food than I have always eaten. They cannot make me lonelier than I have always been." Effective organization began in 1878 with formation of the Lake Seamen's Union to be consolidated with other groups into the International Seamen's Union in 1895. Another milestone was the Seamen's Act of 1915, known as the "Magna Charta of the Sea." Among other things, it limited working hours at sea to 56 a week. Seamen were making headway. Steelworkers were not so fortunate.

Unions in Steel



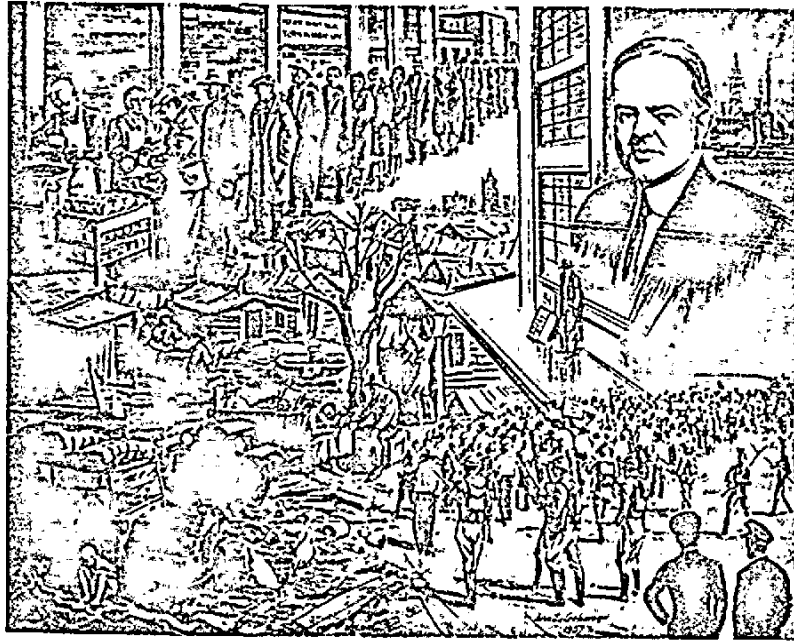
THE COAL AND IRON POLICE, as the Pennsylvania constabulary was known, spread terror through squalid steel towns in the early 1900s. Steelworkers' wages were pitifully low for an average 69-hour work week. But an organizational drive began in 1918 and so bitter were conditions that within a year 100,000 steelworkers joined unions. Demands for collective bargaining were ignored by the industry leader, U. S. Steel Corp. A strike called in nine states was greeted by strike breakers and martial law. In Gary, Ind., 18 workmen were killed. The strike was crushed, but before men began drifting back to work, the unions asked the Interchurch World Movement, a Protestant organization, to make an inquiry into the strike. Their report said: "The United States Steel Corporation was too big to be beaten by 300,000 workingmen." But the workingmen were to find that they did have some liberal friends in the 1920s.

The Worker's Friends



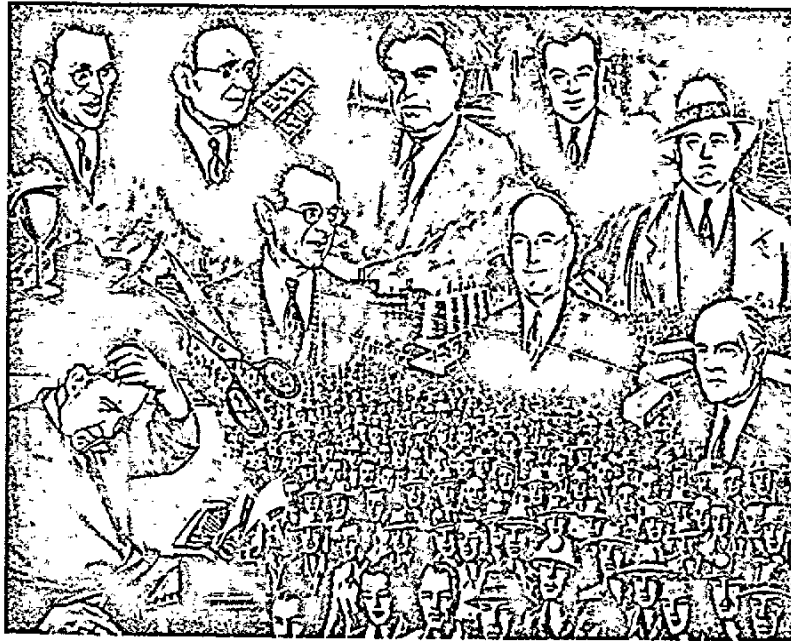
ORGANIZED LABOR'S FRIENDS in the 1920s and 1930s included Sen. Robert M. LaFollette (upper right), Wisconsin Progressive. His efforts on behalf of liberal legislation earned him labor endorsement when he ran for President in 1924 on an independent ticket. Another stalwart liberal was Sen. George W. Norris (lower right), of Nebraska. A Republican, he was often attacked by his own party for his development of such projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the anti-injunction act he co-sponsored in 1932 with Fiorello LaGuardia (lower left), then a Congressman, later New York's Mayor. This law barred federal courts from issuing injunctions indiscriminately and strengthened the workingman's right to complete freedom of association. In this era, membership in the AFL, led by William Green (upper left), rose from 3 million to 8 million. But depression was to stun the nation in the 1930s.

The Depression of the 30's



BREADLINES symbolized the Great Depression which swamped the U. S. economy after the October 1929 stock market crash. By 1933 nearly 14 million working men—one out of three—were unemployed. Industrial production dropped over 50%. Jobless men sold apples on street corners. Millions evicted from their homes lived in clusters of shacks dubbed Hoöervilles after President Herbert Hoover (upper right), whose conservative policies failed to halt the nation's downward skid. World War I veterans formed the Bonus Army and marched on Washington to plead for help, only to be shot at and driven away at bayonet point. By that time nearly 20 million people were on public relief. President Hoover's slogan "prosperity is just around the corner" did not restore confidence. The depression got worse. Then hope for millions of workmen rose with the forming of a great new labor organization—the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Organizing the Industrial Workers



THE CIO WAS FORMED basically because the AFL's organizing efforts were centered on the skilled craftsmen, leaving millions of mass-production workmen unrepresented by unions. An organizational disagreement led eight leaders of international unions in the AFL to set up a Committee for Industrial Organization on Nov. 9, 1935. The AFL subsequently expelled them, but within two years CIO membership skyrocketed to nearly 4 million in such mass-production industries as steel, autos, rubber and textiles. Among these early CIO leaders were John L. Lewis (top row center), of the coal miners, first CIO president; Max Zaritsky, Charles P. Howard, David Dubinsky, Harvey C. Fremming, Sidney Hillman and Thomas F. McMahon. Famed syndicated columnist Heywood Broun (lower left) was to organize the Newspaper Guild. Among the CIO unions, none rose more rapidly against greater odds than the UAW.

The UAW Struggle



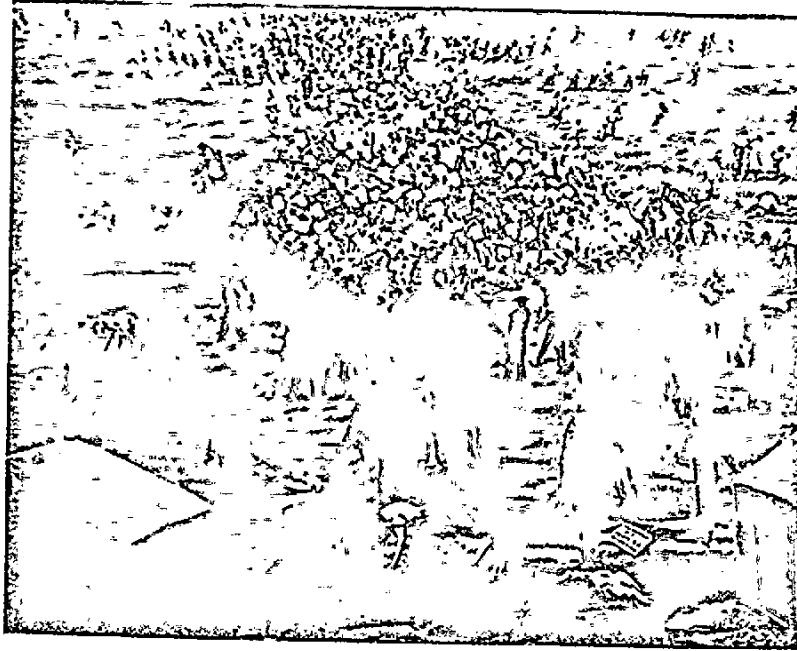
THE SITDOWN STRIKE was the dramatic method used by the UAW to obtain recognition from the auto industry's leading firm, General Motors Corp. When workmen sat down in 17 GM plants in December 1936 and January 1937, what could have been a bloody episode in American history was averted by Michigan's humanitarian Gov. Frank Murphy (upper right with CIO's John L. Lewis). Instead of ordering the National Guard to drive the strikers out at gunpoint, Gov. Murphy used the troops to maintain peace. GM's recognition of the UAW Feb. 11, 1937 spurred auto workers to join the union. Membership mushroomed from 30,000 in the spring of 1936 to 10 times that within 15 months. Eventually it went over 1 million, and the UAW was to become a collective bargaining forerunner, pioneering in pensions, cost-of-living increases and supplemental unemployment benefits. But before these came, death still stalked unions.

2 Battle of the Overpass



UAW efforts to organize Ford workers reached its "moment of truth" on May 26, 1937, when the naked brutality of a company, determined to preserve the open shop and to rule its workers by terror, was revealed to the whole world. On that day the infamous "Battle of the Overpass" occurred. Fifty trade unionists, led by Walter Reuther, were attempting to distribute handbills to Ford workers at an overpass outside the huge Dearborn, Michigan Ford River Rouge plant. They were suddenly and savagely set upon by a band of armed Ford Company "Service" men. When the carnage had cleared, one unionist suffered a broken back; one sustained a skull fracture and nearly all had bloodied noses. This bloody episode pointed up the sacrifices made by Ford workers to achieve such benefits as grievance procedure, seniority rights, paid vacation, supplemental unemployment benefits, pension payments upon retirement—and the promise of more gains to come.

Memorial Day - 1937



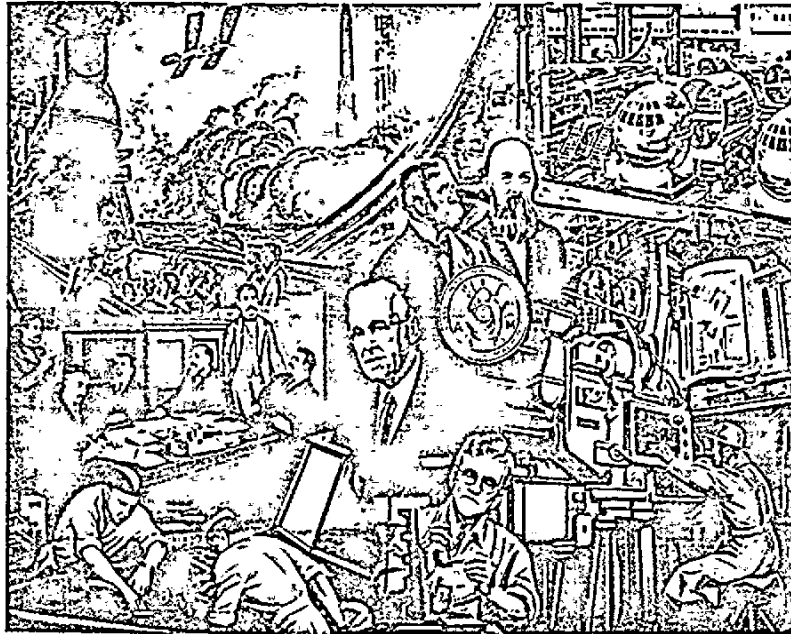
A MASSACRE—10 dead and more than 100 wounded from shots in the back—horrified the nation Memorial Day 1937. The gunmen were police. The victims were steel workmen and their wives and children peacefully picketing Republic Steel's South Chicago, Ill. plant where the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee led by Philip Murray (later CIO president) was trying to get union recognition from the company. Other steel firms had signed SWOC contracts, but a group of smaller companies, including Republic, called "Little Steel," refused to sign. Republic further defied the National Labor Relations Board by firing union sympathizers. The workmen struck for recognition and Republic collected an arsenal of machine guns, rifles, shotguns and tear gas. Testimony later revealed the police had planned the shooting. Fortunately, newsreel cameras filmed the entire massacre. Shocked public opinion led to a Senate investigation.

F. D. R. Signs Labor's Magna Charta



A SENATE COMMITTEE led by Sen. Robert M. LaFollette Jr., of Wisconsin (lower left) investigated the Memorial Day Massacre and other violations of workmen's civil liberties in 1936 and 1937. Their report shocked the nation. It revealed that thousands of respected corporations had hired labor spies to thwart union organization. A group of firms including General Motors were found to have spent over \$9 million for firearms, spies and strikebreakers. This showed employers' callous indifference to the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt two years before (upper right). The Wagner Act, sponsored by Sen. Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and often called "Labor's Magna Charta," provided, among other things, secret ballot elections (upper left) for workmen choosing their union. A semblance of peace had come to industrial relations, but the nation was girding itself for World War II.

Arsenal of Democracy



DEMOCRACY'S VICTORY in World War II was in large measure made possible by the great U. S. industrial conversion to war production. While their sons enlisted, American workingmen and their unions took up the task of arming the U. S. and its allies. This dedication was reflected in the "no strike" pledge given by most unions and honored despite provocation from many employers. Emergence of the airplane as a major war weapon called for cooperation from the two major unions in the aircraft industry, the UAW and the International Association of Machinists, now led by President Albert J. Hayes (center). UAW and IAM members recorded an amazing production output. With victory and peace, the UAW and IAM further concluded "no raiding" agreements in 1949 and 1953 to avoid jurisdictional wrangles. Today they bargain jointly with aircraft employers. Such cooperation continued following the historic 1955 AFL-CIO merger.

Merger!



THE 20-YEAR DIVISION of America's unions into two major federations—the AFL and CIO—was reconciled in December 1955 with the merging of the two, largely through the efforts of AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter P. Reuther (center, holding gavel). Meany became AFL-CIO president. Reuther assumed the presidency of the federation's Industrial Union Department. AFL-CIO represented 141 international unions in all crafts and industries with a total membership of 16 million. The merger was accompanied by adoption of "Ethical Practices Codes," a unique set of rules of conduct for labor unions, a course later hastily emulated by a large business association. Though reunited, AFL-CIO is still beset at home by employer organizations trying to weaken unions through such misnamed devices as "right to work" laws. Abroad, AFL-CIO works through the ICFTU—International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Bread, Freedom and Peace



TODAY'S CHILDREN—tomorrow's working men and women—face a brighter future through the efforts of ICFTU to achieve its ideals embodied in its slogan, "Bread, Freedom and Peace." ICFTU was formed in 1949 to give leadership to the Free World-Anti-Communist labor movement. Now it embraces 140 affiliated labor organizations from 100 countries representing 56 million workingmen. Its president is Arne Geijer, of Sweden. Its secretary general is Omer Becu, of Belgium. AFL-CIO President George Meany is a vice president and UAW President Walter P. Reuther is a member of its executive council. As the American workingman's unions struggled for a better standard of living through decent wages, so the ICFTU strives for an international set of fair labor standards to erase sweated labor in every nation where men are free. This Union Cause is, indeed, world-wide.

12

The 25 illustrations reproduced in this booklet are from a series of oil paintings created for the UAW by John Gelsavage to portray the history of the American Labor movement. From these original paintings the UAW produced a set of beautiful, full-colored 22" x 18¾" posters. The posters are available at a nominal price from the UAW Education Department.

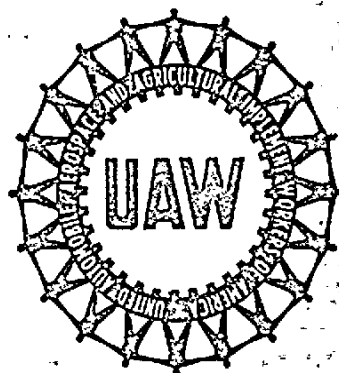
Publication No. 376
of the

UAW Education Department

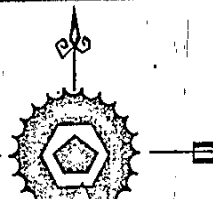
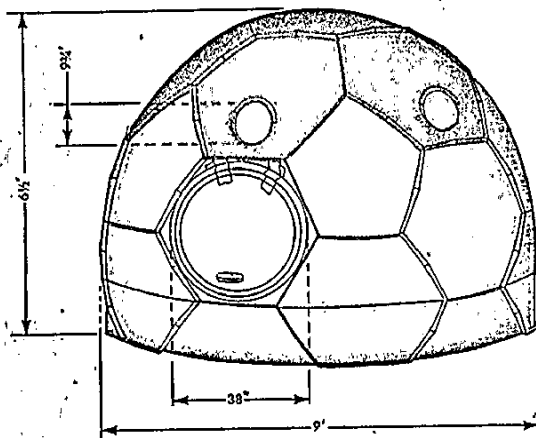
8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

5 cents a copy \$45 for 1000 copies

Revised Edition, July, 1963



Here's why it's easy with



COSMO-HUT®

the new completely fireproof
and weathertight dwelling

SPECIFICATIONS

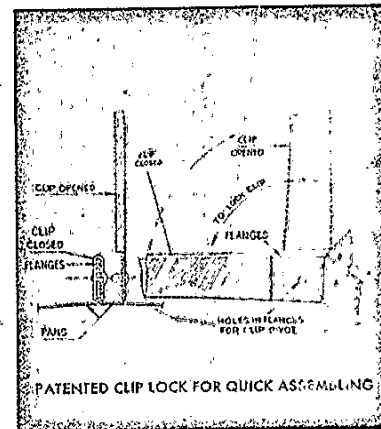
HEIGHT: 6½ feet
DIAMETER: 9 feet
DOOR OPENING: 38 inch diameter
WINDOWS: 9¼ inch diameter, plexiglass. Up to 5 per unit if desired.
CONSTRUCTION: Interchangeable all-Aluminum panels, either plain or assorted colors.
CAPACITY: 4 persons using double-deck cots, 5 using sleeping bags.
SELF STORING: Compact units fit inside each other into a 45 inch diameter by 5 inch deep case. Case plus panels weigh approximately 100 lbs.

Set Up and Ready to Go in as Little as 35 minutes!

You get a complete package with Cosmo-Hut that makes it easy to set up or dismantle in only 35 minutes. No tools or bolts are needed. Simply snap the interchangeable panels into place with the patented attachment clips also included. (Package includes 31 panels, 180 attachment clips, door unit, anchoring stakes.)

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT:

- Folding Floor
- Windows
- Ventilating Fan
- Screens
- Choice of anodized Aluminum or colored panels
- Interior furniture and stove
- Extra heavy panels



COSMO MANUFACTURING CO.

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1965 Collingwood
Detroit 6, Mich
John Z. Gelsavage
TO 5-2809 LITHO IN U.S.A.

100-428091-4613

**SUGGESTION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS TO BE
CONSIDERED AS POSSIBLE PARTICIPANTS IN
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DELEGATIONS, 1965**

In early February, 1965, Carl Winter, a leading functionary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), had in his possession a document which, with certain parenthetical statements added for clarity, read as follows:

b6
b7C

Mich. 48150

Amal. Clothing Workers #33

Detroit Fed. of Teachers

Both retired this year.

He, founder of Auto Workers Union.

They plan to leave late March for England and Scandinavian countries, and would like to be teamed up so that they can see shops, schools, etc. in S.U. Can arrange to get there before May 1st. Where to pick up papers, and when and can they be included in a delegation /for S.U. & Poland/.

b6
b7C

Ind. -- Steel activist.

/Did not request to go, but is recommended by CW/ (Carl Winter)

b6
b7C

Mich. 48206

Phone To 5-2809. Request for SU & Poland. Sketchbook which we should arrange to publish. EGF (Elizabeth Gurley Flynn) had prints of his work which he did under contract for UAW /don't know if she turned over to someone there before her death/.

No funds, can pay one way.

Independent, radical minded friend -- socialist oriented. Willing to travel with group /CW's proposal on all this, he did not ask/ Background of visiting Indonesia and India on malaria project for Agriculture Dept. /possibly during the war/ Has knowledge of geology.

He did ask for opportunity to discuss with proper technicians in field of production or design, his original design for portable shelters which he claims would be practical for Artic and sub-tropical regions. Collapsible, detachable, portable, made of aluminum or plastic. Also windbreaks /as per brochures/ Wants to give designs, drawings and mathematical computations to them. He thinks S.U. might provide underdeveloped countries to provide cheap and clean housing.

Two separate things -- tie up with tour after /or before/ this. Willing to spend time there helping them get started on examination, setting up and manufacture.

[redacted] Mich. - Ford worker, just retired and becoming active in retirees organization of UAW. Old activist, Worker builder, leader /including elected positions/ in his shop. /foundry worker/ Negro. Won trip to Cuba in 1949 for Worker building."

In connection with the foregoing item, Winter indicated that he was of the opinion that consideration should be given to these people when the CP, USA sets up trade union or other type delegations which may visit the Soviet Union in 1965 under CP, USA quotas.

Subsequently, additional discussion was carried on regarding this matter with Winter and it was learned that that individual was informed to take his suggestions up with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA. Winter was informed that only Hall knows what delegations will be formed during 1965 and he will be responsible for making the decisions as to who will be included in the make-up of such delegations. If Hall approves one or all of the individuals suggested by Winter in a delegation, then the CP of the Soviet Union can be advised and the CP, USA's recommendations regarding these individuals can be transmitted abroad.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
(Att: FBI Laboratory)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Chicago, dated 2/17/65,
reporting a contact of the informant with VLADIMIR A.
CHUCHUKIN and NIKOLAI M. TALANOV, who is to be the informant's
new Soviet contact.

At the time of contact with CHUCHUKIN, as mentioned
in reairtel, CHUCHUKIN delivered to NY 694-S* a cylindrical
tube container for use in the transmission of messages and by
drops. This tube has been previously described to the Bureau
in NY airtel dated 7/8/64 on page 6 thereof. There was
forwarded to the Bureau with the said airtel photographs of
of a descriptive drawing of the aforesaid cylindrical tube
container.

It will be noted that by unscrewing the cap of the
said tube, a chemical is released which destroys microfilm located
at the bottom of the said tube. Instant tube contains chemical
but no microfilm. To properly remove a microfilmed message
from the said container, the thumb should be pressed against
a snug-fitting cap at the bottom of the cylindrical tube and
turned counter-clockwise. If it be necessary to remove the
screw cap on top, NY 694-S* states that he recalls that this

4 - Bureau (RM) "H"
1 - (1 - FBI Laboratory) - Sent 2/19/65
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub-B) (AM RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

3 MAR 3 1965

NY 100-134637

cap must be lifted very carefully from the cylinder, avoiding twisting the cap. The informant recalls that attached to the bottom of the cap are two rods which fit into slides on the inside of the cylinder.

NY 694-S* will be in Miami between 2/17/65 and 3/4/65. The above-mentioned cylindrical tube container is being sent to the Bureau in care of Mr. GEORGE BERLEY of the Laboratory, who is currently in New York on special assignment, and will return to the Bureau on Friday, 2/19/65. When the Bureau has completed its examination of the container, it is requested that it be returned to New York at some time prior to 3/4/65.

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

2/25/65

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) — 46 14

SOLO
IS-C

EX-117

Reurairtel 2/18/65, regarding a cylindrical tube container for use in the transmission of messages. This container was obtained from informant NY 694-S* who received it from Vladimir A. Chuchukin.

The container is being returned to the New York Office by Special Agent [redacted] who will complete in-service training on February 26, 1965, and will return to New York that day. SA [redacted] is being instructed to deliver the container to Special Agent in Charge Joseph L. Schmit.

b6
b7c

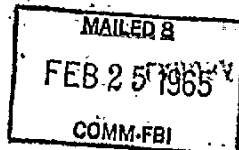
For the information of the New York Office, the Laboratory determined that the container can be opened without releasing the acid by the following processes:

1. Remove the film container portion by unscrewing the base of the container (the end opposite the cap). This allows the acid container to drop down away from the cap and disengage the triggering mechanism.
2. Carefully unscrew the cap of the container in the normal counterclockwise direction. Caution: If cap does not turn freely, acid container may not have dropped down.

Enclosures (2)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LLS:EV (5)



FEB 25 2 58 PM '65

RECEIVED COMBAT

8/13 RB

65-MAR 8 1965

MAILED 1 TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to New York
SOLO
100-428091

3. After cap is removed, container can be inverted and the small container of acid will drop out.

Photographs of the container including a photograph showing the internal construction of the capsule are attached for your assistance.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *mj/ky* SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: *SOLO*
IS - C

DATE: 2/26/65

On February 24, 1965, a postcard was received from CG 5824-S* through a mail drop maintained for him in Chicago. The postcard was postmarked Paris, February 20, 1965, and noted that CG 5824-S* and CG 6653-S were on schedule at that point and hoped to depart (for Prague) as planned on that date.

REC-29

100-428091-4615

25 MAR 4 1965

1/11/65
②-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(4)



SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

65 MAR 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *MH* SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/25/65

ReBulet dated January 28, 1965^{int}, captioned "CIRM."

ReBulet requested that inquiry be made of CG 5824-S* concerning an item of \$250,000 set forth in the budget request of the CP, USA for "work in the Negro freedom movement and work in the South.". In this connection, the source advised as follows:

As has been his practice for the past few years, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, shortly after mid-1964 informed the source that it would again be that individual's responsibility to negotiate with the CP of the Soviet Union for material aid in 1965. At the time, HALL promised to give CG 5824-S* some definite assistance in formulating a basis for the amount which the CP, USA would request from the Russians. As time passed, HALL repeated on a number of occasions that CG 5824-S* should be preparing for his trip to negotiate on funds and in October, 1964, HALL told him that he should request one and one-half million dollars in material aid for the Party in 1965. While HALL promised repeatedly to supply some basis which CG 5824-S* could use for this request of one and one-half million dollars and although he met frequently with HALL, that individual never provided him with any specific facts or figures which could be used to form a substantial basis for this request. Then, just prior to CG 5824-S*'s departure on the 17th Solo Mission, he again asked HALL for some specific assistance but HALL's response at this time was "Use your good judgment, I will rely upon you." As a result, when CG 5824-S* arrived in Moscow in December, 1964, the source was committed to make a request for one and one-half million dollars and was without a factual basis for supporting this request.

1-813RB
②-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago

REC- 29

RWY:MDW

(3)

1 - x5R0x 808 R.B.

1 MAR 1 1965



F144

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~

CG 134-46 Sub B

Accordingly, during the days he was awaiting the interview with M. SUSLOV, a member of the Presidium, to discuss the matter of financial assistance to the CP, USA, he attempted to formulate in writing some fictitious budget based on issues and work of the Party which the CP of the Soviet Union would accept as basic, fundamental and essential to the future successes of the CP, USA.

Since the civil rights field was such an issue and was a movement of prime importance in the U.S. and also one in which the CP, USA was placing emphasis, the source selected the arbitrary amount of \$250,000 which he would state the CP, USA contemplated spending in this field.

As a result of the foregoing, the source stated that it is quite obvious therefore that the \$250,000, in reality, has no basis, in fact, and was a figure of his own creation. It can, therefore, not be taken as any criteria to be used to establish the amount that the CP, USA will actually expend in 1965 in its civil rights and Negro work. He added further that he personally has no basis for arriving at any figure which the CP, USA will, in fact, spend in 1965 in this regard.

When CG 5824-S* returned to the U.S. after his successful negotiations with the Russians, he told HALL the basis that he had used in presenting this request for one and one-half million dollars. He also informed HALL that that individual better be prepared should any inquiry be made by the Russians to back him up on the figures he had utilized or else future negotiations in this regard might be jeopardized. HALL agreed with this and apologized to the source for his lack of interest and assistance in helping him formulate some budget figures. He acknowledged CG 5824-S*'s success in this matter by noting "You did a hell of a job, particularly after I had let you down."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: *mgk* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 2/25/65

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS - C

BRANIFF

ReCGairtel dated January 12, 1965, and enclosed informant's statement entitled, "Addresses for Mail Sent from the United States to USSR and to Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

CG 5824-S* on February 19, 1965, advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that in recent discussions with NY 694-S* it had been decided that if NY 694-S* desired to communicate and send pertinent newspaper clippings to him during the course of the 18th Solo Mission, such material should be directed to him in Moscow at the following address:

George or G. Shellov
Hotel
Post Office 341
Moscow, USSR

The source then advised that the name SHELLOV was one that he and NY 694-S* had selected but that the address was the one provided by the Russians to CG 5824-S* in December, 1964, for this specific purpose (see reCGairtel).

REC-29

100-428091-4617

- 2-Bureau (RM)
- 1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Chicago

1 MAR 1965

RWH:MDW
(4)

Shelley SEC.



65 MAR 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *VC*
FROM : C. F. Downing
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 1, 1965

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable, confidential informant, NY 694-S*, who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 3/1/65, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 283 GR 593, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

PWP
PWP:blh
(8) *blh*

Dm
REC-29

100-428091-4618

25 MAR 4 1965

2 ENCLOSURE

65 MAR 10 1965

March 1, 1965

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. FIRST PART. TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW
OW SAME TIME AND FREQUENCIES. TO BIRCH. ON NEST LAND VISIT TO
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (DRV), KOREAN PEOPLES DEMO
CRATIC REPUBLIC (KPDR) AND ON LAND STAY IN POND. COACH INITI
ATIVE IN ESTABLISHING CONTACTS WITH DRV LEADERS HAS ACTIVE
LY SUPPORTED BY DRV LEADERS. THEY INVITED COACH REFEREE TO S
END TO DRV NEST LAND. ACCEPTING THIS INVITATION COACH REFER
EE TOOK INTO ACCOUNT NECESSITY TO SUPPORT VIETNAM PEOPLE IN
STRUGGLE AGAINST ENLARGING AMERICAN PLUG AGGRESSION. LAN
D VISIT TO KPDR WAS NOT PLANNED IN ADVANCE. INVITATION TO VIS
IT TO KPDR CAME FROM KOREAN COMRADES DURING LAND STAY IN DRV. RE
SULTS OF LAND NEGOTIATIONS WITH DRV AND KPDR LEADERS SET FORTH I
N JOINT STATEMENTS. NEST REFEREE CONSIDERS IT NECESSARY TO
INFORM IN ADDITION FRATERNAL LANES ON TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE
AND KOREAN LEADERS AND ALSO ON TALKS WITH POND LEADERS. #1#
. DURING LAND STAY IN HANOI THERE WAS EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH
DRV LEADERS ON SITUATION IN VIETNAM AND POSSIBLE MEASURES OF
SUPPORT AND HELP TO DRV IN CONNECTION WITH DANGER OF AMERICA
N ARMED AGGRESSION, ON RELATIONS BETWEEN NEST AND DRV, COAC
H AND VIETNAMESE, ON UNITY AND SOLIDARITY WORLD COMMUNIST
MOVEMENT, INCLUDING LANES KEEN ON MARCH #1#. DRV LEADERS EXPR
ESSED CONCERN IN CONNECTION WITH GROWTH OF AGGRESSIVE ACTI
ONS OF AMERICAN PLUG AGAINST DRV, SPREADING WAR IN SOUTH VIE
TNAM. THEY STRESSED GREAT IMPORTANCE OF HELP AND MORAL AND P

100-428091-4618
ENCLOSURE

OLITICAL SUPPORT FROM NEST, OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND
DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES FOR SUCCESSFUL
END OF VIETNAM SE PEOPLE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AN
D COUNTRY UNIFICATION. THEY WERE TOLD THAT NEST GOVERNMENT I
S^R MEADY TO GIVE ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE IN STRENGTHENING DRV
DEFENSIVE CAPACITY. VIETNAM LANE LEADERS NOTED THAT AFTER
OCTOBER BAND THEY SEE MANY NEW THINGS IN NEST REF^{ER}EE AND GOV
ERNMENT APPROACH TO EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICAL PROBLE
MS DECISIONS AND STATED THAT THIS BRINGS TOGETHER VIETNAM L
ANE AND COACH. OUR PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN C
OACH AND VIETNAM LANE WERE MET BY THEM WITH UNDERSTANDING. T
HEY STATED THAT MEASURES TAKEN BY COACH REFEREE AND NEST GOV
ERNM^{E T} IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON NORTH VIET
NAM P^O PULATED POINTS WERE MET BY THEIR LANE AND PEOPLE WITH G
REAT SATISFACTION. TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW SAME TIME AND F
REQUENCIES. PLEASE CONF^RI^M.

NR 283 GR 593

90323 31860 93084 63350 60888 17012 38164 39394 39331 50829
77057 37331 82613 57240 17849 97968 24405 34929 06443 27951
81583 30989 28009 98620 60929 71690 93627 80230 72455 96701
95974 26086 22344 33667 63614 40473 55805 96002 52641 87691
93910 22411 92689 35798 44598 98903 01618 82299 96461 66336
89829 59977 01901 05317 97291 18252 13165 34885 23713 70153
30435 85017 19517 26133 02870 40585 59378 36745 84797 79277
46550 86813 45247 68616 91622 08520 90392 37940 35870 46529
09632 69814 77207 41871 97757 57618 88257 78389 44866 50867
38404 85455 73538 14574 82625 89720 54575 01161 83602 17076
54433 33049 93394 26777 76747 59732 71543 80755 55855 17008
38633 68888 97329 66512 85471 31411 46650 92340 16962 32279
54977 90468 08422 10685 18669 08439 04271 89552 02705 29451
27729 52415 45530 64278 73741 45850 46826 29803 15706 70748
65864 99596 13157 93610 67762 81684 05119 62728 26326 63073
20386 81381 55610 46844 73217 29102 58231 05355 40056 92065
71467 58959 12017 60440 91014 14916 35577 79473 38043 01995
78573 89005 84712 25363 40185 14583 93734 42820 92605 12693
52454 51825 14363 01722 91624 55108 62895 46240 84293 88996
52990 68122 58550 25002 63473 82169 42618 67154 06794 85562
87389 96478 83791 17731 10210 09048 12869 86040 44253 41188
36169 24318 73466 38887 05431 84848 89607 03511 35223 22971
49433 77535 49357 80693 51287 79373 08774 34320 28339 10847
74082 09958 44222 73138 85028 52807 40248 91408 88692 64903

100-429091-44618
ENCLOSURE

25486 28302 98205 05665 95234 42679 58560 57478 51819 95683
64891 95598 28761 07105 55417 84761 78837 77876 80357 68618
61259 46142 39305 44106 97428 29120 77158 44987 53716 00639
44167 75052 32746 40577 83230 44902 35421 83330 01459 61614
12846 64795 05971 57863 62415 20023 71241 42334 25698 27127
27616 31784 71246 65218 92486 18368 22781 16095 68881 77576
44436 73669 94317 13553 62958 86664 61537 85538 65000 90847
63547 59552 21783 38506 34791 34407 27020 98636 54332 16453
04371 09214 55768 60157 06298 90129 84136 43441 99174 60261
66935 01216 21942 82503 08995 31792 63330 69286 64960 16841
13189 35471 00404 42004 86836 00450 16332 36180 86601 25807
75982 02737 63452 57176 89672 43385 87711 83264 15830 47117
99955 04069 16053 84466 18186 80143 74529 62941 73327 69768
11812 32662 04771 78434 96235 99077 79584 14036 89479 26444
46093 68704 11229 46894 09945 69987 92056 42146 68019 33639
57473 95134 30746 69191 61774 91905 44090 26014 08148 71655
53099 18761 93974 20140 08912 09746 75441 01997 27307 65368
03036 31273 31897 05385 13788 31706 87349 40028 96252 44725
54927 12341 31441 89495 95773 88281 76248 09182 77962 30272
11193 48299 39370 36684 09666 11703 49565 92368 14887 14997
09769 46774 00173 54256 06183 60170 37696 94731 47735 52086
70790 22963 63345 49968 16339 95049 77142 13312 96495 71894
96025 12533 09745 55601 29794 75777 69456 77658 82663 76193
37856 56742 00011 70534 32860 90190 36402 90506 67400 49582

62786 07094 57418 90636 01047 89049 06487 56078 13424 73205
58369 65946 33442 68431 28366 35806 85827 42511 87667 38307
22010 74987 29290 57524 41800 84708 14765 63961 11233 97348
14016 10627 18386 88444 58855 84562 13069 72108 08821 99791
06838 81091 37990 85708 22671 82641 42050 51079 51267 26849
65674 67124 52662 90887 64195 54578 61386 33661 60133 12856
69004 00000 39983 48134 44010 63572 22362 51641 84344 63132
76566 43277 37890 83651 00599 20315 21732 46001 47566 71789
36263 30227 72058 71281 86527 17093 56501 36448 76842 42157
02983 57228 22500 18153 24498 67817 76357 91382 79879 24795
84725 62393 92326 53878 60749 23802 62907 93533 30107 06166
68671 11815

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-134637)

3/1/65

Director, FBI ^{REC 28} (100-428091) — 4619

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Donohue

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2/19/65 advising that the new cover office for NY 694-S* was placed in operation on 2/1/65. According to relet, the new space is secure and the radio being used to receive Soviet messages is being kept in a large safe approximately 6'x4'x3'.

The safe within which the radio will be kept was left in the space by the former tenant who had no further use for it and did not desire to pay the expenses incident to its removal.

Since the safe has been used by other individuals who are aware of the combination, you should make certain that the safe has an S and G manipulation proof combination lock. In the event the safe does not have such a lock, take immediate steps to have a lock of this type installed.

Advise the Bureau whether the safe has an S and G lock and if not the steps you are taking to have one installed.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row 6221 IB

NOTE:

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 1/14/65 recommended and was approved that new space be obtained as a cover office for NY 694-S* and New York Office was authorized to spend up to \$400 for necessary furniture to equip the office and provide security. This office is used by the informant to prepare messages for transmittal to the Soviets and to receive radio transmissions from Russia. New York has now advised they have taken occupancy and are using a safe which had been left in the space by a former tenant. Since the former tenant and possibly other unknown individuals may be aware of the combination, to the safe SA Berley of the FBI Laboratory suggests that New York install an S and G manipulation proof combination lock which is a Bureau approved secure lock. The cost of such a lock is nominal roughly \$40 and is well worth the security necessary for this most important operation.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JDD:fhd

(6)

65 MAR 10 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 25

FEB 26 1965

COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 2/19/65

JFM
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 1/15/65, requesting that the Bureau be advised when NY 694-S* begins to utilize the new cover company office in Room 1122 at 15 Battery Place, NYC.

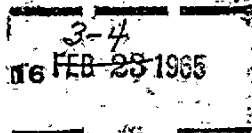
The NYO took possession of the new cover company office on 2/1/65, and has substantially completed furnishing the said office. A telephone has been installed and arrangements have been made to check the security of the telephone periodically.

NY 694-S* is now meeting contacting agents at this office and has expressed approval of the office itself and of the furnishings therein. Besides being a secure place for contact, the new office, as was the former office at 154 Nassau Street, NYC, will be the locale where radio messages from the Soviets will be received, and where microfilming in connection with the Solo operation will be done.

With reference to the common wall between the new office and the Sheraton-Whitehall office, and also to the common wall between the lavatory in the new office and a room utilized by the Sheraton-Whitehall Corporation for telephone and electrical cables, acoustical tile has been installed in these areas.

- 2-13M*
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - NY 134-91
1 - NY 100-134637

REC-20
(Inv) (41)
(41)



ACB:mfd
(4)

540
SEC

NY 100-134637

As an added security measure, a radio is being purchased and soft music will be played thereon during conversations at the office to further insure that such conversation will be unintelligible to anyone outside the office.

As regards the radio used to receive Soviet messages, this radio is being kept in a large safe measuring approximately 6'x4'x3', which is located in the interview room of the office suite. This radio will be kept in the said safe at all times including monitoring operations. The safe, above-mentioned, had been the property of the former tenant of the office suite, who, having no further use for it and not desiring to pay the expenses incident to its removal, gave it to the Sheraton-Whitehall Corporation. The company, rather than pay the cost of its removal, has given the safe as a gift to the NYO. As a result, it is now unnecessary to make any changes in the lavatory room where, according to original plans, the monitoring radio was to have been operated.

For security reasons also, the name on the office door will be "WARREN THOMAS" rather than "WARREN THOMAS, Attorney." Since there are a number of attorneys in the building it is believed that the listing "WARREN THOMAS, Attorney," might create an embarrassing situation in that such attorneys might decide to visit the office for professional or social reasons.

Should there be any further changes required in the operation of the new office, the Bureau will be advised.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

BA
SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

March 5, 1965

Director, FBI (100-428091)

1 - Mr. Shaw

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurairtel 2/26/65 enclosing copies of an informant statement captioned "Bill Mandel."

Bill Mandel referred to in reairtel appears to be identical with William Marx Mandel, a Security Index subject of the San Francisco Office.

In view of the foregoing, your office should furnish pertinent information contained in reairtel to San Francisco under Mandel's case caption. In this connection your office should advise San Francisco that unless this information is obtained from a source other than CG 5824-S*, it should not be included even in paraphrase form in any communication to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

WGS:pah
(4) *pah*

REC-29

100-428091-4620

MAILED 19

MAR 4 - 1965

COMM-FBI

MAR 4 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AYK
FB
65 MAR 7 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad *[Signature]*

DATE: March 3, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Handwritten: wep]
[Handwritten: A. J. [Signature]]

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable, confidential informant, NY 694-S*, who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 3/3/65, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 386 GR 626, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

[Handwritten: PWP]
PWP:drv

(9) *[Handwritten: L]*

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-13 EX-114

100-428091-4621

65 MAR 15 1965

65 MAR 12 1965

3/3/65

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW. #3#. DURING VISIT TO DRV AND KPRN
EST^{LA} AND MADE TWO STOPS IN PEK IN^H WHICH WERE USED FOR NEW CON-
TACTS WITH POND STATE AND LAN^D LEADERS. DURING LAND STAY IN PEK I
WE MANAGED TO DISCUSS WITH POND COMRADES SEVERAL IMPORTAN-
T PROBLEMS. THERE WAS IN PART^{IC}ULAR AN EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS
ON CO^OORDINATION OF EFFORTS IN RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO VIET-
NAM^ESE PEOPLE. IN GENERAL POND LANE AND COACH POSITIONS ON
HIS PROBLEM MOVE CLOSER. POND LEADERS COMMENTED POSITIVELY
ON NEST LAND VISIT TO DRV AND ON OUR ASSISTANCE TO DRV. HOWE-
VER THEY SAID NOTHING ON THEIR STEPS AND MEAS^URES IN RESPECT TO
CONCRETE ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAMESE PEOPLE. ONYX SAID IN TH^{IS}
CON^NNECTION THAT "SOUTH VIETNAM PEOPLE ARE FIGHTING WELL
WITHOUT^U US AND THEY THEMSELVES WILL DRIVE AMERICANS OUT". TO
AMERICAN AIR-RAIDS ON NORTH VIETNAM ONYX SAID THAT "THIS IS
AMERICAN FOOLISHNESS. THESE RAIDS CAUSED ONLY SMALL AMOU-
NT OF DEATH". THERE IS NOTHING TERRIBLE THAT SOME AMOUNT OF
PEOPLE WERE KILLED. NEST LAND DID NOT SHARE HIS OPINION. BO-
TH PARTIES AGREED THAT RECENT COVE PROVOCATIONS IN INDO-CH-
INA CONSTITUTE SERIOUS^U THREAT TO PEACE AND THAT NEST LAND^O AND
ND MUST EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON PR^OBLEM OF SUPPORT TO VIETN-
AM. DURING TALKS POND LEADERS PERSISTENTLY STRESSE^D THEIR
DISAGREEMENT WITH MAJORITY VIEW LANE'S POSITION. THEY CONFIR-
MED THAT THEY CONTINUE TO BASE THEIR POLICY ON ASSUMPTION
THAT WORLD TEN^SIONS SHOULD BE INCREASING AND THAT WORLD WAR IS

100-428091-462
ENCLOSURE

UNAVOIDABLE. ONYX SAID. "IF WE MANAGE TO SECURE PEACE FOR #10#
-#15# YEARS IT WOULD BE FAVOURABLE. WE ARE AGAINST WORLD WAR
BUT WE ARE NOT PLUG CHIEFS OF STAFF. HE STRESSED THAT "IT IS
NECESSARY TO CREATE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY SITUATION. IT
IS NECESSARY TO BE PREPARING FOR WAR. "IN RESPECT OF FUTURE W
ORLD WAR CHARACTER ONYX MARKED THAT ATOMIC BOMB WILL NOT BE U
SED IN THIS WAR. ONYX SAID. "WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN ATOMIC BOMB
IT IS ONLY MEANS TO FRIGHTEN PEOPLE. IT IS NECESSARY TO REL
Y ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. "POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTANC
E OF COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS EFFORTS TO PR
ESERVE PEACE AND STRUGGLE FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMA
MENT. POND LEADERS DESCRIBED AS POLICY PROFITABLE ONLY TO PL
UG. POND LEADERS AGAIN ATTACKED #20# CONGRESS AND RESORT ID
EAS AND COACH PROGRAMME. ONYX SAID OPENLY. "I ATTACK #20# C
ONGRESS AND RESORT. I DISAGREE WITH THEIR LINE, WITH THAT ST
ALIN WAS SO BAD, THAT THERE WAS A KIND OF CULT OF PERSONALITY"
TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW ACCORDING TO THURSDAY PROGRAMME
CONFIRM.

3/3/65

NR 386 GR 626

03/03/65

73174 17186 66842 54594 13287 06195 62920 36973 76239 05937
19884 26535 32547 64789 03559 01219 89313 38921 47953 15398
32064 93252 01779 48970 99373 84787 74103 86745 87846 84194
97139 45914 60504 23290 72277 56343 72172 74920 70871 11583
68513 83852 70115 19904 48610 57543 04213 81277 59562 74689
99145 03686 72437 45351 35320 79616 47558 14920 79930 85589
18162 56925 37664 72583 64709 32812 45415 25706 36249 57670
38207 40163 68139 31118 61504 45496 61402 72272 38418 46634
70256 33517 70495 91671 98393 97233 03094 16793 77114 21285
82147 37547 20307 32090 08946 87151 64202 40682 40455 14704
99609 19908 43396 73364 20988 81049 94609 06036 19496 36223
18536 46478 34141 68052 57737 80449 60740 19795 71310 78946
66941 74642 24441 78395 21668 26536 27971 26985 23471 16699
45549 62007 26039 05908 05636 67128 24639 45109 41122 32047
57337 25260 64978 84310 24345 11863 54457 69815 50937 57004
48189 01300 94322 48965 66331 47359 55245 84166 34093 70649
01193 20129 62811 63704 71270 83392 88414 05413 82413 77199
32584 02554 37673 81464 43502 06466 36507 70964 20032 80688
87092 75405 95267 13885 84248 46129 79208 39428 28162 39456
10290 09956 87648 32010 67068 17362 78811 22980 40657 82828
75733 14132 87913 26168 32946 78052 93247 18660 25423 50696
84789 90910 42465 13126 33233 40117 85125 66407 33526 99345
29680 83971 69091 55728 41309 90897 26945 93981 23622 09560
05392 40282 98237 25851 78544 34225 17497 38084 47190 75409

*PAPER PATENTED BY N.C.R. CO. PRINTED BY DATAFOLD FORMS, INC. NCR 810

100-428091-4621

MORE TO COME. PLEASE TURN THE PAGE.

PAGE # 001.

ENCLOSURE

21055	39884	82674	81865	15745	35817	64199	22538	36303	46602
62964	61500	35443	41851	49560	83837	96499	23225	63024	03203
32147	11473	67108	91115	04665	85076	48622	25915	72232	47656
99761	65584	41940	21612	73529	41732	78652	48901	06852	26221
56990	53532	53587	65034	06984	08215	65288	62436	24241	36068
04444	95833	31324	42811	03026	96807	02395	04930	99066	80912
16675	73359	16738	85774	51474	12409	29863	78742	66625	52536
61305	06237	06357	90347	99709	76746	48289	03379	92308	95923
05853	32453	62363	12218	80247	88335	05950	87886	55050	92246
49883	33408	43473	41103	34681	36818	63952	43739	21944	05362
73424	69216	19367	65632	92650	02284	29535	46337	38306	80958
13400	12360	63137	97067	90665	86460	88700	18203	28226	93959
69433	39559	42828	08567	84864	96506	02976	97388	51333	31131
28977	73782	24874	37592	07511	31334	46792	85987	44496	85997
03136	68082	94778	93898	25222	01277	85444	48319	67184	36348
69461	07401	66790	21502	75913	73234	78090	46656	53649	83796
19444	18454	40387	12824	97542	73547	31629	63707	70150	44044
79024	72145	84486	21476	31523	03167	16529	41549	27063	26830
62499	23840	19417	66075	48085	43063	74556	39431	00975	10973
28899	39377	41465	17423	14716	80531	58387	50854	86689	54517
65362	73975	10952	90220	48233	91337	30016	33890	00543	07098
50886	24128	61684	90852	86058	16187	22772	91517	26903	66911
27304	24779	51752	31907	92047	92679	99890	63669	36721	38131
24623	36486	67269	35565	63420	13390	15878	50218	77350	85161

02192 56854 32083 85163 51264 75666 98713 73557 13817 94908
04195 14611 29414 05486 25507 00186 48930 77090 39494 82378
70766 33417 84005 43876 47289 75792 79672 57427 07060 48032
69058 12150 06266 11440 36192 15621 43939 60932 50510 21801
78540 26250 64676 30487 09216 93940 38589 24600 65000 34720
45174 92564 35265 94295 18212 78311 64624 65839 43340 91999
28496 15113 01542 29594 71158 30980 12921 43058 05948 85061
82266 06683 61304 14297 75062 06926 18478 12964 13134 61726
27930 58920 00732 45325 01866 64476 12766 84422 35954 46170
46605 30005 06162 83345 71119 06229 72707 12106 27363 18358
54751 32918 05179 97310 39520 40547 40538 87861 20840 12344
25962 87974 84122 64815 99000 76800 56610 13559 86510 03193
16507 50554 92966 13759 49465 03973 03843 37455 46149 19785
75109 55481 10836 60365 87727 47754 06209 37802 01782 31821
55971 63439 08805 13904 22365 51526

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad *JS*

DATE: March 2, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable, confidential informant, NY 694-S*, who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 3/2/65, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 612 GR 639, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

DEJC:mmg
(8)

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-13

100-428091-462-2

EX-114

MAR 5 1965

SEVEN

64 MAR 11 1965

March 2, 1965

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW SAME TIME AND FREQUENCIES. SECOND
PART. THEY APPRECIATED POSITIVELY EFFORTS BY STRENGTHEN
ING WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT UNITY, AND SAID THAT AFTER BAN
D DECISIONS THEY SEE REAL WAYS TO OVERCOME DIFFERENCES IN O
UR MOVEMENT BEING EXPLAINED NEW CHARACTER OF MARCH #1 #KEN;
VIETNAMESE COMRADES STATED THAT THEY CONTINUED TO THINK TH
AT REESTABLISHING AND STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNIST MOVEMEN
T SOLIDARITY DEPENDS FIRST OF ALL ON READING UNITY BETWEEN C
OACH AND POND LANE. ACCORDING TO COACH REFEREE INSTRUCTION
S NEST LAND ASSURED DRV LEADERS THAT NEST WILL ACTIVELY SUPP
ORT VIETNAM PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE AGAINST PLUG AGGRESSION AND
WILL INCREASE ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN NEST AND DRV. DR
V LEADERS AGREED TO SEND THEIR GOVERNMENT LAND TO NEST IN RES
PONSE. #2# NEST LAND DISCUSSED WITH KOREAN LEADERS PROBLEM
S OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF NEST-KOREAN RELATIONS AND ALSO
PROBLEMS OF STRENGTHENING WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT UNITY.
ACCORDING TO COACH REFEREE PRESIDUM INSTRUCTIONS NEST LA
ND EXPRESSED OUR READINESS TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION
WITH KPDR. KOREAN LEADERS AGREED WITH THIS NECESSITY. NEST
LAND SAID THAT COACH REFEREE AND NEST GOVERNMENT ARE READY TO
EXAMINE POSITIVELY KPDR GOVERNMENT CONCRETE REQUESTS IN
RESPECT OF NEST ASSISTANCE IN ORDER TO FORTIFY KPDR LOW. KORE
AN LEADERS EXPRESSED THEIR POSITIVE ATTITUDE TO COACH REFERE
E OCTOBER BAND AND STATED THAT AFTER THIS BAND DECISIONS W

100-428091-4622

ENCLOSURE

ERE DISCUSSED BY KOREAN LANE REFEREE, THEY CAME TO CONCLUSI
ON THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO CREATE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL ALL
OW TO STRENGTHEN EVEN MORE UNITY ^W WITH COACH AND NEST, SOLIDA
RITY OF THE WHOLE SOCIALIST CAMP. KOREAN LEADERS ATTENTIVE
LY LISTENED TO OUR EXPLANATIONS ON COACH AND OTHER LANES NEW
APPROACH ^{RA} TO MARCH #1 SKEN. THEY ANSWERED... IF POND COMRADES
DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THIS SKEN, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO USAN
DIETNAMESE ^{BCO} /MRADES TO TAKE PART IN IT... AT THE SAME TIME K
OREAN LEADERS INFORMED OUR LANE ON THEIR REFEREE DECISION
NOT TO WRITE ANYTHING CRITICAL IN RESPECT OF THIS SKEN. EVALUA
TING RESULTS OF TALKS WITH KOREAN AND VIETNAMESE LEADERS CO
ACH REFEREE CONSIDERS THAT THESE TALKS WERE USEFUL. THEY HE
LPED TO UNDERSTAND BETTER THESE LANES POSITIONS ON MANY IMP
ORTANT PROBLEMS OF PRESENT DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD COMMUNIS
T MOVEMENT. MEETINGS IN HANOI AND PYONGYANG ^S SHOWED THAT INS
PITE OF CERTAIN IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES THERE ARE POSSIB
ILITIES FOR INCREASING COOPERATION WITH DRV AND KP DRAT STA
TE LEVEL AND ALSO ^R OF GRADUAL IMPROVING RELATIONS AT LANE LE
VEL. TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW. PLEASE CONFIRM.

NR 612 GR 639

March 2, 1965

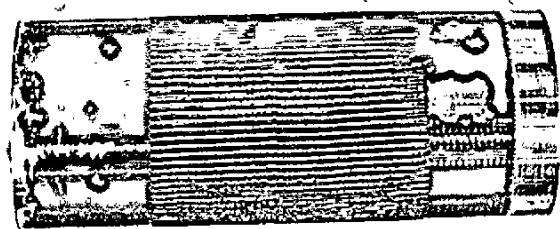
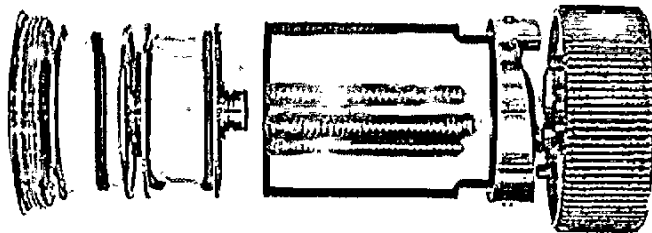
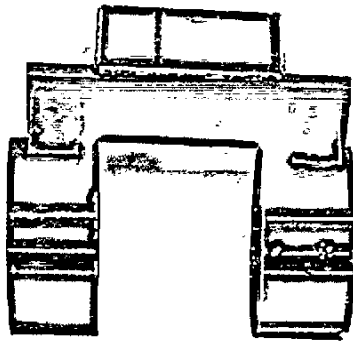
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18403 06433 95088 89358 82199 48426 20164 70047 59377 16199
98712 21840 08308 95651 74602 84671 04354 39061 62991 36500
14718 31177 30146 89658 34043 23025 58101 58209 12138 10957
22037 54357 08244 11770 78657 58876 03988 86313 64775 39016
27633 41913 48587 81775 86441 40273 74942 42897 74638 71035
92778 75929 99376 34609 33331 92269 17762 62105 87789 26610
11014 01273 40715 63134 37154 43926 08038 28969 97135 58318
83998 26298 11988 10098 54195 48160 91404 94520 93425 35016
66005 05549 66934 99142 04428 38747 97598 83109 24483 54478
10653 51982 16903 20297 29352 10036 56683 77855 68180 63743
21884 88923 56664 89071 77237 59331 52753 39577 23119 55451
69552 17268 05879 10721 20405 32017 14353 94910 38685 81628
67093 58041 14526 02939 93875 73229 60763 15711 99038 20150
94288 03479 85854 57848 25950 39359 80144 86871 50848 62402
69839 35022 84823 64144 37244 22773 18104 08298 56691 38574
29057 82164 88129 37611 11160 06153 20203 20076 67361 62094
18165 55320 46669 09651 65181 56367 40115 42518 78491 73447
83471 33474 86189 01308 50969 23893 13269 93702 64618 60417
90728 61456 63042 12665 03878 05014 91478 72436 22316 44846
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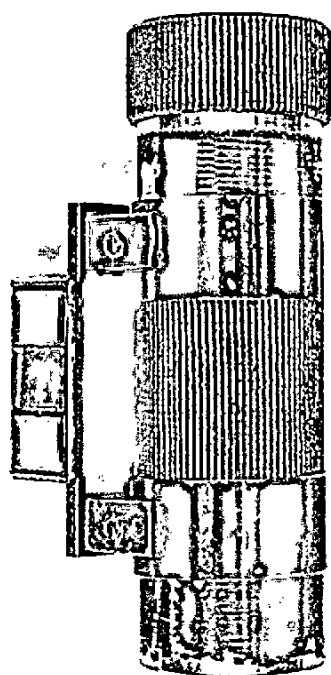
100-428091-4622
ENCLOSURE

07601 98537 24229 93211 93651 51579 98308 92532 66697 39392
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34208 88999 23119 97647 61039 81682 75866 96722 16331 11143
47739 96531 82236 21158 76478 39089 21396 80914 18133 95647
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27898 13568 52725 92612 02077 84572 77255 82587 36061 57233
87158 22368 12622 31573 08030 11928 73240 38198 25422 71236
68555 75539 11355 96911 23486 79077 42284 31802 58070 27909
59771 91779 59375 40033 50030 87803 68791 93758 46873 53142
33192 17464 68926 63931 62745 62303 90305 32585 16155 92440
15183 41318 22907 44883 49071 52036 76407 20158 95481 22354
90698 29341 80712 76482 76411 14929 72984 58790 23309 68047
92503 58736 39531 67946 23011 61601 12198 68774 23397 50404
64537 69716 02562 94204 21920 05636 79049 13330 08707 95998
33259 71743 63312 90882 60456 60580 57581 35019 53376 86008
99992 08109 44742 80142 11601 47247 07678 17810 37490 19170
32686 01995 56305 40462 24988 32860 83615 16401 84318 87849
61437 82143 83729 25418 67739 57910 52302 88041 80336 26264
63743 59487 59817 96640 10499 68206 52731 54458 40546 97227
35622 34768 12499 31604 27210 90969 54739 84280 38065 98626
63544 09329 31117 81435 49715 89099 49990 90496 72067 06687
22540 24907 82861 36680 05638 13292 78106 57145 27013 01844
54166 79186 48417 37279 62644 98206 40158 48531 95384 49027
91071 18723 01226 39652 78782 52793 90327 08028 83449 96631

16535 24731 12952 56372 63085 26287 14631 21380 84532 05468
33250 70217 17931 06282 84773 16041 02367 10863 19310 77402
11055 00538 71236 90150 47787 94402 17477 27564 67136 79902
07745 45097 47470 74800 93904 88422 74450 14647 33709 49291
50605 46312 13601 44218 55115 50613 17899 45063 84638 36744
29154 61696 77247 82382 61484 67413 03461 44209 35178 43954
91950 79052 28688 23871 74419 38517 05938 69459 45028 47770
63259 91712 17511 89412 83853 59984 68098 89539 10259 14205
30896 34011 69723 48615 09005 94820 84039 06725 77710 38372
55458 64776 33114 54124 41150 81411 06733 63869 45052 13421
05285 70635 64558 30150 21146 43546 14040 74214 22776 32196
74515 19949 45704 85274 36588 61057 33434 78664 62707 34001
49671 55206 31394 81010 15563 03077 22703 21722 81230 83523
32052 12352 17922 60837 46098 86745 70323 78961 36043 16708
62350 03298 98332 07431 92802 40296 99028 11899 61828 49884
63999 66073 18791 21037 41347 71127 94751 53279

100 4352 11-4623





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *[Signature]*

DATE: February 25, 1965

FROM : W. D. Griffith *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

By airtel dated 2/18/65, the New York Office furnished to the Laboratory a cylindrical tube container for use in the transmission of messages by leaving the container in a designated drop. This container was given to New York informant NY 694-S* by his Soviet contact, Vladimir A. Chuchukin.

The container furnished by New York is equipped for transmission of film and is designed so that if an attempt is made to unscrew the cap of the container, acid will be released that will saturate the film and destroy it. Normal access to the capsule for removal of film is accomplished by unscrewing the end opposite the cap which appears to be a plain unopenable end. Examination of the container in the Laboratory has established that the container can be completely opened by the following method:

1. Remove the film container portion by unscrewing the base of the container (the end opposite the cap). This allows the acid container to drop down away from the cap and disengage the triggering mechanism.

Enclosures (2)

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Shaw)

LLS:EW (6)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

64 MAR 12 1965

25 MAR 18 1965

SEVEN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: SOLO
100-428091

2. Carefully unscrew the cap of the container in the normal counterclockwise direction. Caution: If cap does not turn freely, acid container may not have dropped down.
3. After cap is removed, container can be inverted and the small container of acid will drop out.

A photograph of the container, completely assembled with its attached magnet, as well as a photograph of the internal construction of the container are attached for your information.

Recommendation: That this communication and its photographs be furnished the Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement entitled, "Discussion Concerning Joint Communist Party Leadership School to be Conducted by Communist Party, USA and Communist Party of Canada."

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 2/19/65 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

- 1-2 ③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-38

MAR 8 1965

3 ENCLOSURE

let to Ottawa
Enc. (3)
LHM - 3/3/65
WGS:PAH

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

DISCUSSION CONCERNING JOINT COMMUNIST PARTY
LEADERSHIP SCHOOL TO BE CONDUCTED BY COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA AND COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

Approximately ten months to a year ago, Norman Freed, a Communist Party of Canada (CPC) leader who is currently assigned to the "World Marxist Review," the official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, Prague, Czechoslovakia, visited New York City where he held discussions with representatives of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). During these discussions, Freed suggested, on behalf of the CPC leadership, that the CP, USA and the CPC, instead of sending students abroad to school in the Soviet Union, consider the possibility of these Parties setting up a Marxist training school in Canada. He suggested Canada as the location for such a school because of the McCarran Act which makes it easier for CP members to travel from the United States to Canada than for Party members to travel from Canada into the United States. At the time, Freed indicated that their Party felt that such a school should be held for an extended period, preferably a three-month term, and that it could better serve their two Parties and that problems of language, textbooks, and abstract discussions which were encountered in schools held in the Soviet Union could thereby be avoided. Freed stated that it was his opinion and the CPC leadership's opinion that the necessary aid to finance such a school would be forthcoming. However, it would be necessary that it be a joint school and that each Party present their request to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) for financial aid to operate the school.

At the time, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, agreed in principle to the suggestion advanced by Freed on behalf of the CPC leadership; however, Hall took no further action regarding CP, USA participation in this matter.

At the last Plenum of the CPC held in January, 1965, that Party passed a resolution where it recommended the setting up of a national training school in Canada. The resolution, however, made no open reference in its content to the possibility of this being a joint endeavor between the CP, USA and the CPC.

100-428091-46.24

ENCLOSURE

Shortly after the above Plenum was held in Toronto, Norman Freed and Bill Kashtan, the newly elected General Secretary of the CPC, met in Toronto during the period of January 22-24, 1965, with a representative of the CP, USA. At this time, both Kashtan and Freed noted that the resolution which had been adopted by their Plenum, although not so stating, was definitely related to their hopes for the establishment of a joint CP, USA - CPC leadership school. They both noted that without CP, USA cooperation in this matter, such a school could not be set up and would be impractical for them. They also noted that it was quite obvious that unless this was a joint venture of the two Parties, the CPSU would not subsidize its cost. They repeated at this time that it was their hope to make this a school with a course of study of three months' duration. They suggested that the minimum number of students to be sent from the USA should be ten. It was noted further that since they had hoped to set up a three-month course of study, that Fall would be the preferable period to open the first session. At the present time, Freed, who will be ending his term with the "World Marxist Review" this Spring and then be returning to Canada, is being considered for the job of setting up this school and being in charge once it convenes. They further noted that it would be desirable for the CP, USA to send in lecturers and if possible and feasible at least one full-time instructor. They were extremely anxious to have this matter regarding the school followed through on and it was requested that Gus Hall be so informed.

They were told that previously Gus Hall had indicated that if plans regarding this school were worked out, Hyman Lumer would be the person in the CP, USA to handle details for that Party. It was then suggested to Freed that since that individual was returning to Prague and as Hyman Lumer would be traveling abroad and would be in Prague sometime after February 1, 1965, that these two individuals get together and discuss all details regarding the school. With the information that Lumer then would possess, he could carry out the necessary discussions with Hall and then proceed further on the plans for this school.

RA
31
Legat, Ottawa

3/3/65

REC-38
Director, FBI (100-428091) — 4624

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are enclosed three copies of a letterhead memorandum classified "~~Top Secret~~" and captioned "Communist Party of Canada," which pertains to a joint venture of the Communist Party, USA, and Canadian Communist Party in establishing a Communist Party leadership training school in Canada.

You should furnish a copy of the enclosed memorandum to your source in the [redacted]

[redacted] At the time the enclosed memorandum is furnished, you should advise your [redacted] source that any additional information received concerning this matter will be promptly made available to the [redacted]

b7D

Enclosures (3)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

WGS:pah
(6) *pah*

L
ENCLOSURE

MAILED 6
MAR - 2 1965
COMM-FBI

none
~~65 MAR 8 1965~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

65 MAR 10 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

March 3, 1965

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

The following information, supplied by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past, is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The leadership of the Communist Party, USA, recently discussed plans for the establishment of a Communist Party leadership school in Canada to be conducted as a joint venture by the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Canada. They indicated that such a school should have a course of study of three months' duration and a minimum of ten students each from the United States and Canada. The leadership of the Communist Party, USA, hopes that plans for the school can be finalized soon in order that the opening session will begin in the Fall of 1965. Hyman Lumer, National Educational Secretary, Communist Party, USA, and Norman Freed, an official of the Canadian Communist Party, were mentioned as possibly being in charge of working out the necessary arrangements for the establishment of the school.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is essential that the contents of this memorandum be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

100-428091

ORIGINAL AND TWO TO LEGAT, OTTAWA, BY LETTER 3/3/65

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

WGS:pah

(7)

pah

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

100-428091-4624 *FTB* *WR*

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from airtel 2/24/65 from Chicago captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

REC-38

FBI

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 3/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)RA
Via

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO

IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "BILL ~~MANDEL~~" - WILLIAM MARK ~~MANDEL~~ *Mich.*

The information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 2/18/65 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Pertinent information set forth in the enclosed informant's statement is being furnished by separate communication to the Detroit Office.

RWH:MDW
(5)

3 ENCLOSURE
let to CG
WGS:PAH
3/5/65

REC-38

100-428091-4626
25 MAR 8 1965

65 MAR 11 1965

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

BILL MANDEL

In mid-February, 1965, Carl Winter, a functionary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), had in his possession a slip of paper on which the following appeared:

"Bill Mandel
has a grant to go to the S.U. to make taped news reports for a radio station. His visa was denied by the SU.
He is a nut in many ways but he does defend and popularize the SU.
Unless there is some reason we do not know about, they should consider it favorably."

Subsequently, Winter indicated that Mandel apparently was from Detroit, Michigan, and known to that individual. It was also learned that this note had been drawn up concerning Mandel in order that this matter could be taken up by a CP, USA representative with representatives of the CP of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

100-422091-4626

- 1 -
ENCLOSURE

REC-38

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 2/24/65

5- *Saw (Past)*
BRADMAN (INFO)

b6
b7C

ReCGairtel dated January 18, 1965, enclosing
copies of an informant's statement by CG 5824-S* entitled,
[redacted] "Raymond Cope," and Bulet dated February 8,
1965.

In connection with the above matter, CG 5824-S*
on February 19, 1965, advised SA RICHARD W. HANSEN that
during his recent stay in New York City, February 11-15,
1965, he had made some discreet inquiries concerning both
[redacted] and RAYMOND COPE with Party individuals
alleged to be acquainted with them or who might have infor-
mation in this connection. At the time, CG 5824-S* noted
that he did not disclose a basis for his interest in either
of these individuals and that no indication was given of
the Soviets' previous mention concerning them.

Source then advised that in regard to RAYMOND
COPE, he had learned the following in general conversation
from MICKEY LIMA:

According to LIMA, COPE is presently a Minister
in the Unitarian Church, Berkeley, California, and in
Berkeley does extensive lecturing on the Soviet Union and
on peace. According to LIMA, COPE is considered one of
the outstanding workers in the peace movement on the West
Coast and he had visited the Soviet Union. From time to
time, according to LIMA, COPE gets space for articles
dealing with peace and the Soviet Union in the local Berkeley
newspaper, "The Berkeley Gazette." LIMA stated that COPE
is not a member of the CP.

In regard to [redacted] CG 5824-S* raised this
individual's name with both GUS HALL and DANNY RUBIN.
Neither individual could supply any positive information
although HALL stated that he had made some independent
inquiry based on previous discussions with CG 5824-S* RUBIN

- ②-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(4) FIVE



U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

25 MAR 8 1965

b6
b7C

CG 134-46 Sub B

advised that the name [redacted] did sound familiar, but he could not specifically recall or place that individual and knew nothing about him.

b6
b7c

CG 5824-S* then noted that although his information was rather limited at this time, he did contemplate passing on to the Soviets in response to their request what information was now available. He further noted that he will attempt, if possible and can be done with security, to establish the basis for the Soviet inquiry regarding COPE and [redacted] during the course of the 18th Solo Mission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 3/4/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO;
IS-C

Rebulet 3/1/65.

S and G manipulation proof combination lock
has now been installed in the safe.

- 2 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (41)

WM:MEW
(4)

REC 14 / 00-428091-4627

18 MAR 9 1965

EX-103

MAR 2 11 00 AM '65

DO NOT WRITE DIA
REC'D

65 MAR 11 1965

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad
FROM : C. F. Downing
SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 4, 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable, confidential informant, NY 694-S*, who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 3/4/65, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 261 GR 716, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

FJC:mmg

APR 8

3 ENCLOSURE
65 MAR 11 1965

REC-14

100-428091-4628

23 MAR 9 1965

EX-103

3/4/65

CONTINUATION|DURING|TALKS|WEST|BAND|RAISED|QUESTION|OF|NE
CESSITY|TO|OVERCOME|DIFFICULTIES|IN|WORLD|COMMUNIST|MOVEM
ENT|PROPOSED|TO|STOP|POLE^MICS|AND|FRACTIONAL|ACTIVITIES|A
MON^G|FRATERNAL|LANES|FROM|POND|LANE|LEADERS|SAYINGS|IT|BEC
AME|CLEAR|HOWEVER|THAT|IT|IS|THEIR|INTENTION|TO|CONTINUE|FR
ACTIONAL|ACTIVITIES|REESTABLISHING|SOLIDARITY|BETWEEN|
COACH|AND|POND|LANE|AMONG|ALL|FRATERNAL|LANES|ONYX|PUT|INT
O|DIRECT|DEPENDANCE|ON|INCREASING|INTERNATIONAL|TENSIONS|
ON|UNLEASHING|WAR|HE^S|SAID|. . .|IN|10#-#15#|YEARS|WHEN|PL
UGS|RAISE|HANDS|ON|YOU|OR|US|YOU|AND|WE|WILL|BE|TOGETHER|WAR|W
ILL|UNITE|US|WHEN|PLUGS|UNLEASH|NEW|WORLD|WAR|WE|WILL|BE|TOG
ETHER|AGAIN|. . .|POND|LANE|LEADERS|SHOWED|OPENLY|THAT|THEY|CO
NTINUE|TO|BE|FOR|OPEN|POLEMICS|IT|IS|THEIR|OPINION|THAT|BUSI
NESS|LIKE|DISCUSSION|OF|CONTROVERSIAL|POINTS|IN|COMRADELY|
ATMOSPHERE|. . .|HAS|NO|TASTE|. . .|THEY|ARE|NOW|AGAINST|MULTILAT
ERAL|CONSULTATIONS|OF|FRATERNAL|LANES|AGAINST|MARCH|1#|K
EN|IN|ANY|FORM|AGAINST|CONVENING|IN|NEAR|FUTURE|WORLD|LANES|
KEN|ONYX|SAID|THAT|MARCH|CONSULTATIONS|WILL|GIVE|SUBJECTS|
FOR|NEW|CRITICAL|ARTICLES|AT|THE|SAME|TIME|POND|LANE|LEADER
S|DID|NOT|PROPOSE|ANYTHING|CONSTRUCTIVE|IN|RESPECT|OF|PREPA
RATORY|WORK|FOR|CONVENING|NEW|KEN|OF|ALL|LANES|MR^O/AVER|ONY
X|C^OR^R|RECTED|PREVIO^ULY|SPO^NE^N|D|LANE|REFERE^ENCE|POSITION|AND|S^AI-
D|THAT|SUCH|KEN|IS|POSSIBLE|AFT^ER|8#-#10#|YEARS|AND|NOT|AFT
ER|4#-#5#|YEARS|D^D|URING|STAY|IN|PEKIN|OUR|LAND|SHOWED|INIT

100-428091-4628
ENCLOSURE

3/4/65

NR 261 GR 716

03/04/65

75554 67673 94494 83575 17435 79166 78006 03710 25560 53640
75599 04151 37462 87580 74972 95888 00194 37928 43648 94407
90382 84318 36541 37698 32075 54072 89748 76992 87133 95571
45112 43292 31052 92890 64164 26452 09453 11011 83877 18822
38653 75504 55685 06404 39862 52403 33093 84202 73901 58868
40598 92776 80727 33520 62034 22612 58776 21052 95721 129340
91452 39284 37459 21513 70224 23844 58805 07233 10874 02315
55276 16703 64127 26866 25482 26020 59979 80013 42337 40386
83536 98989 20728 94206 23673 54135 69109 21325 28872 06544
29915 95608 13541 95838 84131 36924 79499 88068 55314 85129
20394 05445 71703 88779 03024 48043 21187 94794 01589 28747
48852 96563 30723 35615 41420 71779 16443 12587 57125 75487
39264 97549 50728 73663 82353 83676 15560 61255 07620 73083
92059 08246 03767 97588 01375 08918 21565 38031 52575 77237
07243 69509 67839 42587 01680 18975 98287 02125 04043 81797
15979 46050 99981 03469 68643 43541 69535 11359 30625 41090
09886 48439 58779 28957 42598 19229 49445 60301 85431 44788
72361 04995 00146 47532 43291 13227 83587 64099 98805 09308
85541 69875 62324 41837 94704 36416 87826 61610 09448 43848
18404 41299 20958 29108 26043 84491 98193 87107 92516 80417
91410 06529 75654 63294 12484 96585 83285 56730 20587 85996
11518 33412 89014 35539 26948 15185 58886 30835 64046 53228
13062 26901 37979 66425 96597 04712 55871 93176 33495 08510
59870 10462 71647 01835 87728 69726 26663 87936 08146 70842

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100-428091-4628

MORE TO COME, PLEASE TURN THE PAGE,

PAGE # 001:

ENCLOSURE

50262 81415 79843 90284 65929 27300 95500 30406 08251 87194
66297 64806 32203 60049 46968 19323 96113 57883 74474 32690
42272 80449 96098 88887 88753 07175 19498 70406 74332 79174
88383 94210 89732 52963 60173 91216 07140 41310 30817 76788
06360 00719 14123 80561 97087 85531 72958 50074 29286 82861
05647 80494 38961 80671 20048 35833 69197 68784 09428 93525
66308 19672 17300 76755 96313 91573 11783 46565 72126 29841
10958 81907 26505 71340 34497 70485 95018 46565 27246 57856
81034 40887 21677 53828 10446 89849 42950 57755 13753 24777
00092 55901 56621 82064 25647 30587 14941 81063 91405 56513
67990 34502 84422 57239 65555 41209 00797 90438 49186 61560
48438 41047 84503 15623 63691 67842 78651 48344 58600 37464
85540 16577 05758 01376 83667 06728 16522 86167 01896 72367
51449 87844 42518 86983 54670 67057 80933 25179 35292 46037
74799 12756 77508 88623 14625 97822 79218 89622 44159 47851
57235 29931 22078 78908 07045 37855 88905 62910 03996 25340
79496 13128 55212 96658 96608 17398 91898 25382 75388 90172
05803 70149 01533 98397 61507 64244 16871 48096 79697 87017
00340 53191 50365 02621 64891 69366 39528 28616 01800 95369
17059 93179 91910 32416 89937 99455 72595 13609 30885 15432
95023 75186 57230 45271 38859 37786 00211 93836 21538 84723
81593 55575 18548 07489 54089 48217 43309 75423 19641 22052
47841 96162 83705 65837 91356 67170 98500 42518 87504 75663
19696 63254 33929 26422 61805 22421 50632 66045 73258 53580

89880 42736 61766 87500 58088 25802 54741 54832 86891 73478
86366 76518 00067 66684 65071 45833 54229 45148 31375 91493
92107 04132 57869 96254 37816 68884 16846 06825 34195 32171
43361 01789 19007 53995 58428 06167 62296 82416 13801 42823
25769 10133 96608 50673 49987 79054 83949 06138 35734 93128
33127 76106 75239 87602 54258 49558 86942 75824 02169 56932
35054 41074 56665 18306 32567 16391 96841 25285 79474 24036
50926 91014 11025 14155 64148 82071 75494 77759 22579 55125
20758 08802 54903 70310 70537 39995 25653 24836 55907 69650
25761 09802 42070 84190 46502 49072 94063 72651 17917 43200
98235 03722 58695 13189 54402 81629 56844 12991 96584 07427
65818 31196 59863 74901 05801 07691 85531 93038 01140 82620
59696 54201 75231 30515 20454 97065 94953 35507 66500 78047
45710 45390 62724 58435 69219 64520 20150 53976 02859 90022
69280 81882 72763 04551 69233 73272 11641 36126 05001 77589
12380 01068 60063 32713 49115 16106 90016 66500 98773 02894
25709 21897 02421 56383 72225 21073 83629 17636 76428 16153
06105 17154 72185 80968 01033 10826 16695 74819 07844 82934
88967 02803 89061 19217 43328 59273 76780 10439 34748 65698
98020 44639 50492 40315 44972 41206 47959 48359 53232 97380
63515 83204 73419 05105 46723 13343 28479 78123 45120 69325
88808 87512 39556 68389 25772 25981 46244 82572 01657 10063
34892 93837 61797 58218 23460 77852 37335 73273 03128 33052
85076 01398 54945 77995 29066 15930

100-428091-4628
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA
Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: March 4, 1965

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan 2 ✓
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 3/3/65, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on 3/4/65.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS HS:mmg

(8) *may*
WHL

REC 14

100-428091-4629

15 MAR 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

65 MAR 11 1965

18484 43981 33826 41635 76625 08031 38028 10262 83836 93169

73380 33001 16332 61241 83707

RUNNING LOW ON GAMMAS, FURNISH NEW ONES, SPRING.

100-428091-4629
ENCLOSURE

3/4/65

18570 65421 70569 21867 07224 51205 67931 32478 91455 40911
14207 67984 68338 35227 43725 97784 41193 79624 05309 55204
55685 98986 11846 51722 05405 53709 64939 10641 29230 81447
91886 79260 37806

TO REFERENCE AND HUB, CALLING TO YOUR ATTENTION THE QUESTION OF
F CARP AND COLOUR PRINTS FOR #1963#, #1964#, BIRCH.

100-428091-4630
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 3, 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 3/3/65, the New York Office furnished the text of two messages the informant desired to send and requested that they be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS:drv

(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC 17

100-428091-463-1

MAR 29 1965

EX-103

MAR 11 8 13 AM '65

65 MAR 17 1965

3/3/65

RECONFIRMING TUG OF MARCH #1#.#2# AND #3#. ALL OK AND READ BY
BIRCH.

REFEREE. GRUB GRUB IS SENDING A SO CALLED TRADE UNION LAND T
O PRAM. KENYA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, ETHIOPIA. COUSINS WILL B
E HEADED BY MURRAY GROSS MURRAY GROSS (WHITE) OFFICIAL OF I
LGWU. OTHERS ARE [REDACTED] NEGRO [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AND FOR LAST FOUR YEARS WORKING FOR GRUB I
N FAIR AND [REDACTED] (NEGRO) UNKNOWN.
WERE BRIEFED IN FAIR ON FEBRUARY #26# FOR ABOVE TRIP BY COVES
TATE DEPARTMENT. BIRCH.

b6
b7C

100-428091-4631
ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

March 8, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There has been considerable speculation in the press as to the results of the discussions that took place during the recent visit of a Soviet delegation, headed by Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin, to Hanoi, North Vietnam; Pyongyang, North Korea; and Peking, China.

The enclosed memorandum captioned "Results of Discussions Between Soviet Delegation, Headed by Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin, and Officials of North Vietnam, North Korea and China during February, 1965," is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources which have supplied reliable information in the past, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to the President.

Enclosure

100-428091

EX-103

REG 14 100-428091/4632

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

MAR 9 1965

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (NY 694-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from NYtels 3/1-3/65, captioned "Solo, IS - C." A summary of the information set forth in the enclosure was included in memoranda, Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 3/2/65 and 3/3/65 which were also captioned "Solo, IS - C." On 3/2/65 memorandum Mr. Tolson noted, "I suggest letters to Watson and AG," and the Director noted "Yes."

Tolson _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:pah
(11)

~~TOP SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

65 MAR 11 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - O. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wanzell
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

March 8, 1965

RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN SOVIET DELEGATION, HEADED BY SOVIET PREMIER ALEKSEI KOSYGIN, AND OFFICIALS OF NORTH VIETNAM, NORTH KOREA AND CHINA DURING FEBRUARY, 1965

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, recently furnished to the Communist Party, USA, the following information relating to the discussions that took place during the visit of a Soviet delegation, headed by Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin, to Hanoi, North Vietnam; Pyongyang, North Korea; and Peking, China, in February, 1965.

Hanoi, North Vietnam

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, took the initiative in establishing contact with the North Vietnamese leadership who invited the Soviets to send a delegation to Hanoi. During the Soviet delegation's stay in Hanoi there was an exchange of views with North Vietnamese leaders on the situation in Vietnam and possible measures of support to North Vietnam in an effort to alleviate the danger of armed aggression by United States forces. North Vietnamese leaders expressed grave concern relative to the growth of aggressive action by "American imperialism" against the efforts of the North Vietnamese forces in spreading the war in South Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese leaders expressed the great importance of moral and political support from the Soviet Union as well as from other socialist countries and "democratic forces" in capitalist countries for the successful end of the fight by the "Vietnamese people" for freedom, independence and the country's unification. The Soviets promised the North Vietnamese Government that the Soviet Union was ready to give additional assistance in strengthening the defensive capacity of the North Vietnamese Army.

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Gandy _____

100-428091

WGS:pah
(11)

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

100-428091-4632

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
Mar 8 10 34 AM '65

~~TOP SECRET~~

**RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN
SOVIET DELEGATION, HEADED BY SOVIET PREMIER
ALEKSEI KOSYGIN, AND OFFICIALS OF NORTH VIETNAM,
NORTH KOREA AND CHINA DURING FEBRUARY, 1965**

The North Vietnamese leaders noted that following the change in leadership in the Soviet Union during October, 1964, many things have happened in the Soviets' approach to internal and external political problems which have brought the North Vietnamese and Soviet Governments closer together. They also indicated that the "measures" taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the American air raids on North Vietnam were met by the North Vietnamese Communist Party and people with great satisfaction.

The Soviets assured the North Vietnamese leaders that the Soviet Union will actively support the North Vietnamese people in their struggle against "imperialist aggression" and will increase economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and North Vietnam. The North Vietnamese leadership agreed to send a delegation to the Soviet Union to work out plans relative to this matter.

Pyongyang, North Korea

The invitation for the Soviet delegation to visit Pyongyang came from North Korean comrades during the period the Soviet delegation was in Hanoi. The discussion with the North Korean leaders was devoted to the problems of the development of Soviet-Korean relations and the strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement. The Soviets expressed their willingness to expand economic cooperation with the North Korean Government in order to fortify the defense of North Korea, and the North Korean leadership agreed to accept this offer.

The North Korean leaders expressed their approval of the recent change in leadership within the Soviet Union and listened attentively to the Soviets' explanation regarding the need to convene a world meeting of all fraternal parties. The North Korean leaders promised not to write anything critical in regard to the preparatory committee meeting which was scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, on March 1, 1965.

Peking, China

During the Soviet delegation's stay in Peking there was an exchange of opinions on the coordination of efforts in rendering assistance to the Vietnamese people. The Chinese

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN
SOVIET DELEGATION, HEADED BY SOVIET PREMIER
ALEKSEI KOSYGIN, AND OFFICIALS OF NORTH VIETNAM,
NORTH KOREA AND CHINA DURING FEBRUARY, 1965

leaders commented positively on the Soviets' assistance to North Vietnam, but did not comment on what measures China had taken to assist North Vietnam. MAO Tse-tung, Chairman, Communist Party of China, stated that the North Vietnamese people are "fighting well without us and will drive the Americans out." MAO termed the air raids on North Vietnam as "American foolishness." He stated that these raids caused only a small amount of deaths and indicated that there was nothing "terrible" about the fact that some people were killed. The Soviet delegation did not share MAO's opinion. The Soviets and Chinese agreed that recent provocations by the United States in Indo-China constitute a serious threat to peace and that because of this it was necessary for the Soviet Union and China to exchange information on the problem of support to North Vietnam.

During the discussions the Chinese leaders persistently stressed their disagreement with the position of the majority of the Marxist-Leninist communist parties. The Chinese leadership confirmed that they continued to base their policy on the assumption that world tension would be increasing and that world war is unavoidable. In this connection, MAO stated that it would be beneficial to China to have peace for ten to fifteen years. He indicated that China is against world war but that this was not the case with the "imperialists." At the same time MAO stressed that it was necessary to create revolutionary military situations and that it was necessary to be preparing for war. MAO stated that China does not believe in the atomic bomb. He explained that the atomic bomb is only a means of frightening people and that it was necessary to rely on conventional weapons.

The Chinese leaders described the program of peaceful coexistence and the struggle for general and complete disarmament as a policy profitable only to "imperialism." The Chinese leaders criticized the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and MAO personally attacked the "ideas" of the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. MAO also stated he disagreed with the Soviet line that "Stalin was bad and that there was a cult of personality."

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (NY 694-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from NYtels 3/1-3/65, captioned "Solo, IS - C." Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson of the White House and the ~~Attorney General~~ Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 2, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

The following information is being submitted for the possible use of the Director in his forthcoming meeting with the President.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that widespread publicity was given to the visit by a Soviet delegation headed by Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin to Peking, China; Hanoi, North Vietnam; and Pyongyang, North Korea. There has been considerable speculation as to the purpose of Kosygin's visit and the results of the discussions that took place in those countries.

SOVIET EXPLANATION FURNISHED TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA):

On 3/1/65 the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU), sent a coded radio message to the CPUSA, via our clandestine Solo communication apparatus, advising that it considered it necessary to inform the CPUSA of its discussions with the Chinese, Vietnamese and Korean leaders. The Soviets pointed out that because of the length of the subject matter it would send three separate radio communications on consecutive days commencing 3/1/65, setting forth the results of the discussions in those countries.

DISCUSSIONS IN NORTH VIETNAM:

The CCPSU took the initiative in establishing contact with the North Vietnamese leadership who invited the Soviets to send a delegation to Hanoi. In accepting the invitation the Soviets took into account the necessity to support the North Vietnamese people in their struggle against "American imperialism aggression."

During the delegation's stay in Hanoi there was an exchange of views with North Vietnamese leaders on the situation in Vietnam and possible measures of support to North Vietnam in an effort to alleviate the danger of armed aggression by United States forces. North Vietnamese leaders expressed grave concern relative to the growth of aggressive action by "American imperialism" against the efforts of the North Vietnamese forces in spreading the war in South Vietnam.

100-428091

EX-103

REC-33

CONTINUED--OVER

WGS:pah

85 MAR 12 1965

25 MAR 10 1965

100-428091-4633